

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$3.70 **BUFFALO AND RETURN \$3.70**
Tickets good for 3 days.

Strs. "North King" and "Caspian"
Leaves Deseronto, daily except Monday, at 9.51 p.m.

NAPANEE

*Colebrook
Garrison Geo. 11 Fahrt*

JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

FALL DISPLAY OF NEW MILLINERY!

On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th

We will make a display of all the new styles in Millinery, to which we invite all our Lady Friends.

Because the Cheapest is not the Cheapest there are many things in Dry Goods and Clothing that not be found here. But there is to be found here at least double the assortment in almost every section of the to that of any retail store in these two counties.

These stocks are not only full, but fresh.

These stocks are of the latest fashions.

These stocks are of our own importation or purchased direct from Canadian Manufacturers.

The prices are the lowest possible, quality considered.

Ready-to-Wear Skirts,

For rainy day and knock-about wear.

Made from Navy Blue twilled cloth, lined throughout with velveteen, sizes 40-41, \$2.50.

Made from all-wool Cheviot, lined throughout, faced with velveteen, navy and blacks, sizes 40, 41 and 41, \$3.50.

Made from all-wool Cheviot, trimmed with three rows stitched strapping, lined all through, faced with velveteen, \$4.50.

A splendid Stocking for Girls and Boys.

If you are interested ask to see the stocking that we call "The Seller." It is a Cashmere Hose in small rib called the 2/1 rib. The knees are woven with a lock stitch, six fold thick. We now have every size from 5 inch to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Special per pair, 25c.

News About the New Jackets.

AT \$4.50—Three-quarter length, made in navy, dark grey and black, made from Frieze or Beaver, high storm collar, sizes 32 to 42.

AT \$7.25—The new $\frac{3}{4}$ length, made of all-wool Frieze, in black and navy, lined throughout, storm collar, sizes 32 to 40.

AT \$9.00— $\frac{3}{4}$ length, made from fawn and black Beaver cloth, turn down collar inlaid with velvet, sizes 32 to 40.

AT \$10.00— $\frac{3}{4}$ length, made from black Beaver, turn down velvet collar, knotted lapels, stitched, black only, sizes 32 to 42.

AT \$11.75— $\frac{3}{4}$ length, made from Drab and slate Kersey, O'gallala French collar with solid stitching, slit in sides for holding up skirts. Sizes 32 to 38.

AT \$17.50—42 inches long, made from very fine Kersey Cloth, man tailored, close fitting high collar, with velvet applique, side pockets. Black only, size 32 to 38.

AT \$30.00—This is the finest tailor-made garment in the department, full Newmarket length, made from best imported Kersey, beautifully strapped and stitched, lined throughout with heavy satin, steel buttons, high French stitched collar, made in sizes 32 to 42.

Some of Our Ready-to-Wear Costumes.

\$7.50 SUIT—I made from all-wool Cheviot, jacket is lined with mer sateen, skirt is lined with percaline, faced with velvet. C navy blue, blue grey. Sizes 34-36.

\$8.50 SUIT—Made from all-wool Frieze, jacket is lined and stitched, s faced with the same material as outside and stitched. Oxford Grey.

\$10.00 SUIT—Made from all-wool Frieze, stand up collar inlaid with can be worn open or closed, skirt is heavy enough without ing, man tailored throughout, is short enough for rainy comfortable street wear.

\$14.00 SUIT—Is one of the dressiest costumes at the price that we have seen. The colors are navy and black only. Material is al Cheviot. Jacket is lined with black satin, stitched with satin, and lapels are faced with stitched satin. Skirt is all through and is stitched with satin to match the applic Jacket.

Boys' School Trousers.

FOR 50 CENTS you can get a good pair of Moleskin Tweed (or Dark Tweed Pants in nice patterns.

FOR 75 CENTS you can get a Corduroy pair or a better Tweed, heavy Blue Cheviot.

FOR \$1.00 you can get a fine quality Navy Blue Serge Pants or pattern in a good solid Tweed.

FOR 25 CENTS you can get a Navy Blue Serge Pant.

Handkerchiefs.

It's a good time to lay in your stock :—
MEN'S—5c each or 6 for 25c—A new lot of about 100 dozen, these made to retail at from 5c to 7c each. Red as well as white.

AT \$7.25—The new 3 length, made of all-wool Frieze, in black and navy, lined throughout, storm collar, sizes 32 to 40.
AT \$9.00—3 length, made from fawn and black Beaver cloth, turn down collar inlaid with velvet, sizes 32 to 40.
AT \$10.00—3 length, made from black Beaver, turn down velvet collar, knotted lapels, stitched, black only, sizes 32 to 42.
AT \$11.75—3 length made from Drab and Slate Kersey Cloth, with high French collar with solid stitching, slit in sides for holding up skirts. Sizes 32 to 38.
AT \$17.50—42 inches long, made from very fine Kersey Cloth, man tailored, close fitting high collar, with velvet applique, side pockets. Black only, size 32 to 38.
AT \$30.00—This is the finest tailor-made garment in the department, full Newmarket length, made from best imported Kersey, beautifully strapped and stitched, lined throughout with heavy satin, steel buttons, high French stitched collar, made in sizes 32 to 42. Wood, Drab and Black.

Misses and Children's Jackets.

Have changed as much in style as the Ladies' Jackets. The stylish length is mostly 3 length and fitted back. We have just placed in stock several very natty styles from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

R U B B E R Y

ADVICE TO JAR USERS.—In response to a growing demand I offer this year a rubber ring of extra quality, it is almost white, soft and of double thickness, and will be found far superior to any rubber in the market and can be obtained at my store at 10 cents per dozen. The common rubber should not be used twice, if at all.

To save a few cents do not take inferior substitutes, which are made chiefly of old shoes and other scrap.

WM. COXALL.

Napanee, July 19th.

JOHN MCKAY,

151 BROCK ST.,
KINGSTON.

Hides and Tallow

DISCO OPERA HOUSE,
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 20th

It's up to you! Extraordinary engagement of Fitz & Webster's big company of Funny Fellows and Pretty Girls, presenting that whirlwind of mirth and music,

"A BREEZY TIME,"

entirely re-written and up to the moment. Watch for the big street parade. Watch for the Golf Club Band. Concert at 7 p.m. evening of performance.

Prices—25c., 35c. and 50c. Seats on sale at J. J. Perry's Drug Store.

Close's Mill grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like those from a distance in by noon. Jas. A. CLOSE.

FOR 50 CENTS you can get a good pair of Moleskin Tweed (t) or Dark Tweed Pants in nice patterns.

FOR 75 CENTS you can get a Corduroy pair or a better Tweed, heavy Blue Cheviot.

FOR \$1.00 you can get a fine quality Navy Blue Serge Pants or pattern in a good solid Tweed.

FOR 25 CENTS you can get a Navy Blue Serge Pant.

Handkerchiefs.

It's a good time to lay in your stock:

MEN'S—5c each or 6 for 25c—A new lot of about 100 dozen, these made to retail at from 5c to 7c each. Red as well as white.
10c each or 3 for 25c—A linen finished Lawa handkerchief, washed and white.

10c EACH—Blue (silk finished) Polka Dot, a regular 15c line.

10c EACH—Red Bandanna, extra large size, with fancy pattern Polka Dot.

15c, 20c and 25c—These three qualities of pure Linen. We import these direct from Belfast, Ireland. We warrant them all pure linen and best of value.

The Always Busy Sto

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

a Court will be held pursuant to The Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox, at Bath, on the

26th day of September,

1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1901. All persons having business at this Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

MAX ROBINSON, Clerk.

Dated this 2nd day of Sept., 1901. 39b

The Style of Hair Worn

Is an important factor to produce a younger and refined face and a well head to any Lady or Gentleman. Dorenwend, who will be at the Hotel, on Monday, September 23d, demonstrate this to anyone calling at his Show Rooms. He has Ladies' Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Bangs, Wave Plain Fronts, Switches in every length shade, that he will gladly adjust a Lady's head free of charge to prove DON'T FAIL TO SEE HIM. It only visit to Napanee this season.

CENTREVILLE.

Threshing is nearly completed. Corn is an excellent crop this season and is now being harvested.

The fairs are now the topic of conversation.

We now seem to have rain in abundance. It is a poor season for harvesting buckwheat and corn.

Charles Whelan has returned from the Pan-American.

P. Vandewater and son Charles have gone to visit his daughter resides near Buffalo. They will take the exposition before returning.

J. M. Lochhead is exhibiting thoroughbred cattle at all the fall fairs.

A large number from here attend the county fair at Tamworth on Saturday last.

Our "World's Fair" will be held on the 28th inst. The directors are all in their power to make it the best in the district. The track will be put in excellent condition.

A great many ducks have been frightened around Mud Lake during the opening of the shooting season.

Visitors: Mrs. M. O'Neil, F. N. Y.; Mrs. J. McGuire and Katie McGuire, Wallacetown; H. Gibson, Wm. Gibson, Em. Miss M. Ingoldsby, W. Kenny, J. Connor; Mr. and Mrs. J. Perry, J. Cave.

Kidney Duty.—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out what pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they do not do their whole duty, and should help the body and strength that South African Kidney Cure will afford in any forms of kidney disorder. It relieves hours. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT

The Board of Audit

FOR THE COUNTY OF

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

will meet for the purpose of auditing the Public accounts, at the Judge's Chambers, in

THE COURT HOUSE

—IN THE—

TOWN OF NAPANEE,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1901,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

All accounts for Audit must be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace on or before the 1st day of October, 1901.

H. M. DEROCHE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Napanee, September 16th, 1901.

Benjamin and Knowlton Sanford, Belleville, for indecent assault, will spend three months in gaol and pay a fine of \$20 each.

Picton Races, September 25th—a 2 30 pace, 2.26 trot class open, also a running race. Programs ready. Also local races in Premium Park, open to members, no entrance fee. Membership open to all. 37c

The exceedingly high winds on Monday blew down a nice tree in front of Mr. H. B. Sherwood's residence.

The Toronto Weekly Globe and The NAPANEE EXPRESS will be given (to new subscribers only) from now until Dec. 31st, 1902, for \$1.25.

Noah was one of the earliest advertisers. He advertised that he would sail on a certain date. Those who didn't believe in advertising failed to get tickets and were left in the wet during the 40 days' rain without umbrellas or bathing suits. As most of them could not swim it is thought they took to trees and became monkeys.

Eyes and Nose ran Water.—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—17

E EXPRESS.

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$5 BUFFALO AND RETURN \$5
Tickets good for 30 days.

Strs. "North King" and "Caspian"
Leaves Deseronto, daily except Monday, at 9.51 p.m.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1901.

NERY!

th

we invite all

s and Clothing that can-
every section of the store

ucturers.

-to-Wear

jacket is lined with mercerized
cotton, faced with velvet. Colors—
36.

pet is lined and stitched, skirt is
outside and stitched. Color—

nd up collar inlaid with velvet,
it is heavy enough without lin-
s short enough for rainy day or

es at the price that we have ever
black only. Material is all-wool
black satin, stitched with black
stitched satin. Skirt is lined
with satin to match the applique on

rs.

air of Moleskin Tweed (heavy)
ny pair or a better Tweed, or a
avy Blue Serge Pants or a very
blue Serge Pant.

ot of about 100 dozen, these were
well as white.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MORVEN.

Threshing is about all done in this section.

Those on the sick list are better.
Those visiting the Pan-American have returned.

Miss M. A. Gibson has returned, after visiting her sister at Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brass have returned to their home in New York state, after visiting her brother, D. R. Hicks.

Earl Smith and sister, Frank, Collings Bay, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. D. R. Hicks.

On Sunday evening the pulpit in the White church was ably filled by Rev. Mr. Lake.

Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdoch, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts." Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—9.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Plenty of rain now. We were visited by a very heavy wind, which did some damage.

A number from here were in Tamworth on Saturday attending the fair.

Messrs. J. E. Boulton and Jas. Huff have each purchased new top buggies.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pringle have returned from the Pan-American.

Mr. Benjamin Bush, of Sterling, has returned home after spending Sunday and Monday here visiting his brother, Henry, who is on the sick list.

Mr. Fred Bowen spent a few days this week at his home here.

Mr. W. Smith, of Camden East, has been carpentering for Mr. James Huff for the past two weeks.

Miss Lena Loyst leaves here this week for Camlen East, where she has secured a situation at L. H. Stover's.

The wind on Monday destroyed a new threshing belt for Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. G. Beardmore has returned and is staying at Mr. J. Simpkins'.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart acts directly and quickly, stimulates the heart's action, stops most acute pain, dispels all signs of weakness, fluttering, sinking, smothering, or palpitation. This wonderful cure is the sturdy ship which carries the heart sick patient into the haven of radiant and perfect health. Gives relief in most acute forms of heart disease in 30 minutes. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—16

ERNESTOWN STATION.

More than \$2,000 was paid for hogs here last week.

A little girl has reported at Mortimer Kilgannon's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Forward, Mr.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.

DELICIOUS FOOD AND DRINK.

Our aim is to keep the best Coffees and sell them at a little lower price than any other grocer asks.

We strive to maintain all our goods and prices at that same standard, and the fact that we invariably give satisfaction indicates the success we achieve.

Fresh Peaches, Plums and Gages arrive daily.

We also have a nice stock of Fearman's and Lawry & Son's Hams and English Breakfast Bacon.



J. F. SMITH,

DUNDAS STREET.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Alfred Connolly and Miss Helen Trickey, of Yarker, are guests of Mrs. Cheever, Mill street.

Miss Sara Knight, of Kingston, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town, the guest of her cousin, Miss Emma Sampson.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Mathieson are attending Ottawa fair and visiting friends in Arnprior.

Mr. J. S. Hulett returned on Saturday after spending a week at Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Shibley, of Harrrowsmith, attended county show in Napanee on Wednesday.

Miss McCaughey left on Wednesday for a week's vacation at her home in Cobourg.

Mr. Thos. Edwards, of Bath, was in town on Saturday.

Miss Lillian Mouck, of Belleville, is the guest of her uncle, Mr. R. J. Wales, Adelphi St., this week.

Miss Nora Lake left Monday evening for New York, after spending the past three weeks with her uncle, Mr. Alf. Knight.

Miss Martha McCaughey, of the Robinson Co., has been confined to the house this week through illness.

Miss Maud Vine leaves on Saturday to teach school near Flinton.

Mrs. Chas. Pennell and little daughter left on Tuesday for Calgary, Alberta, to join her husband, who has been there since March.

Mr. Allan Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Armstrong and Mr. S. Gibson left on Tuesday for a couple of month's stay in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Mr. John Fennel took in the Pan American last Saturday Sunday and Monday.

Miss Nellie Stinson, of Dresden, is the guest of Mr. A. Cummings.

Misses K. and M. Killorin, of Ingle, were in town and called on the Express on

Miss Mabel McLean, of Regina, N.W.T., returned to Napanee on Saturday last to resume her studies at the Collegiate.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Harshaw returned from the Pan-American Saturday morning.

Messrs. Thos. Symington and C. I. Maybee were out for a duck hunt on Thursday morning and were successful in bagging four each.

Mr. Walter Bruton and Miss Maud Bruton will sing at the services in the Eastern Methodist church on Sunday next.

Miss Flossie Bennett, of Odessa, is visiting her cousin, Miss Marion McCabe.

MARRIAGES.

FRASER—WHITTON.—At the Presbyterian Manse, Napanee, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1901, by the Rev. W. W. Peck, Mr. Frederick W. Fraser to Miss Rosetta Whitton, both of Deseronto.

METZLER—LUCAS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Maple Avenue, Ernestown, on Sept. 18, 1901, by the Rev. G. S. White, assisted by Rev. G. W. McColl, Mr. G. W. Metzler to Miss Edith Lucas.

O'HARA—LONGMORE.—At Camden East, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901, Dr. J. J. O'Hara, of Alma City, Minn., to Miss Lola, daughter of Mr. Joseph Longmore.

DEATHS.

CLAPP.—At Kew Beach, on Sunday, Sept. 15th, Walter, infant son of S. M. Clapp.

SIMPSON.—At Napanee, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1901, May Blanche Kelly, beloved wife of Mr. J. Wm. Smith, aged 19 years and 9 months.

ANDERSON.—Near Huntsville, Muskoka District, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1901, Carrie Augusta, only daughter of J. W. and Christina A. Anderson, in the 27th year of her age. Interred at Mount Pleasant cemetery, Toronto.

r of Moleskin Tweed (heavy) pair or a better Tweed, or a Ivy Blue Serge Pants or a very use Serge Pant.

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A little girl has reported at Mortimer Kilgannon's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Forward, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hamm and Mrs. J. Redden and son, Henry, attended Toronto exhibition.

Mrs. N. B. Hamm and daughter spent the past two weeks visiting the Pan-American and friends in Ohio.

R. Johnston, agent, Apple Hill, C. P. R., and family, were at Nicholas Amey's last week, on his return from Toronto; his mother accompanied him to Toronto.

Stewart Paul and Harry Laidley have returned from Buffalo. They also visited Toronto.

Lewis Amey is very poorly; slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

W. Rayworth, Washington territory, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. Redden.

Mrs. Vanwinkle, Toronto, was the guest of her niece, Mrs. W. Doyle, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen and children, Kingston, were at her brother, J. and W. Doyle's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, of Odessa, were at her sister's, Mrs. J. Baker, Sunday.

Mrs. Nicholas Amey left on Saturday last, with her grandson, for a two weeks' visit. They will take in Carleton Place, Ottawa and Montreal, before going to Apple Hill.

F. Daly moves to Millhaven, having rented his farm to George Howie.

Prince Edward Fair, Picton, September 25 and 26. Lists ready. Open to all. 37c

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions, and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—12

BE IT KNOWN

Those contemplating matrimony, it matters not in what stage, can supply every want at Smiths' Jewellery Store.

Engagement Rings,
Wedding Rings,
Pearl Brooches,
Crescents.
Watches in every style.

All the new and latest designs in American Jewellery. Largest stock ever seen in Napanee.

F. W. SMITH & BRO.,
NAPANEE JEWELLERY STORE

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Misses K. and M. Killorin, of Ingle, were in town and called on the EXPRESS on Wednesday.

Mr. Elliot Vanalstine leaves Friday next to resume his studies in dentistry at Chicago.

Mr. Fred Green, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Eliza Green, Napanee, on the way to his family who have been summering on the shores of Bay of Quinte.

Miss Pearl Sexsmith after spending a month with J. S. Hulett, left for her home at Walbridge on Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Herring is visiting friends in Whitby.

H. Warner made a trip to Belleville last Monday.

Mrs. George Harrison returned Wednesday after a visit with relatives in Trenton and Deseronto.

Henry Blewett, merchant, Boston, visiting friends in Napanee and Newburgh, left for home last Monday.

Mr. A. W. and George Grange were at Banff springs last week.

Miss Daisy Grange left on Thursday for Toronto to attend University.

Miss Maud Bruton returned from Toronto on Wednesday.

Miss Stephania Harshaw left for Toronto last Saturday.

Miss Minnie McDonald, of Deseronto, is the guest of her friend, Miss Maggie McGoun, Centre street.

Mr. Walter Bruton arrived in town on Wednesday from St. Paul, on a week's vacation.

Mr. Edward Clark and wife, Cleveland, and Miss Lillian Clark, of Kingston, were visiting friends in Napanee on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Allie Brown and Miss Laura Gonquy, of Deseronto, spent Wednesday in town, the guests of Mrs. E. A. Rikley.

Mr. D. H. Preston and daughter returned from Clifton Springs, Wednesday.

Mr. W. K. Pruhn returned from Manitoba this week.

Mrs. Will Frizzell and daughter Rose, spent last Saturday and Sunday in Toronto.

Miss Dunbar and Messrs. Ford, McArthur and Dunbar, of Kingston, spent Sunday the guests of Miss Minnie Lee.

Mr. James Downey and daughter Edith spent a few days in town this week.

Misses Bertha Collings, Allie Leavens, Ruth Powell and Mr. George Powell, Belleville, spent Tuesday with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Anderson and children returned on Saturday from a week's trip in the east.

Mr. Ed. Gillick, Belleville, was in town on Monday.

Miss Edith McRosie, Brooklyn, is home on a vacation.

Mrs. John Anderson, John street, who has been the guest of Mrs. Albert Bartlett, Rochester, for the past month, returned home on Monday.

Councilor Wm. Waller is spending a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss McKinney, of Orangeville, has been engaged as milliner with Mrs. Doxsee.

Our young townsman, Alex. P. Deroche, was one of those chosen from the Royal Military College to go to Quebec, to act as an escort to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, upon their arrival in Canada. The "Globe" of Wednesday last says: "Their fine soldierly bearing attracted the attention of the Duke."

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The Pain of Sore Feet.

Just about the most tantalizing of all pains comes from sore feet. To get relief bathe the feet in warm water and then rub them with Polson's Nervine. It penetrates through the pores of the skin, takes out the soreness, reduces swelling, invigorates the tired muscles, tones up the circulation, and prevents the feet from being sore again. Nervine is a protection and safe-guard against the pains and aches of the entire family and cures rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, &c. 50 cents.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL.

Napanee I, Odessa O.

The Collegiate Institute football team journeyed to Odessa on Friday last to play a friendly game with the boys of that village, and were victorious by a score of 1-0. The boys in the village played a very nice game and gave the visitors a hard struggle for supremacy. The Collegiate boys are also playing in good form and are getting down to business in order to put a first-class team in the field to defend the challenge cups, both junior and senior. Following are the teams:

N. C. I.	ODESSA.
E. Gibson.....	Goal.
F. Henwood.....	Backs.
G. Huffman.....	J. J. O'Reilly
H. Deroche.....	H. Lee
T. Dillon.....	Half Backs.
P. Wager.....	E. Parrott
F. Williams.....	F. Hillier
H. Daly.....	A. Adams
E. Embury.....	G. Vrooman
W. Frety.....	H. Cairns
A. Dafoe.....	R. Lewis
	T. Giddy
	W. Hillier

J. G. Fennell

Lawn Mowers,
Screen Doors,
Window Screens,
Screen Wire,
Spring Hinges,
Wire Netting.

Sole Agent for

ARK BRAND,

weather and waterproof
Mixed Paint.

MILLS BLOCK,

next door to The Robinson Co

19

PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

He Passed Away At 2:15 O'Clock Saturday Morning.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—(Saturday)—President McKinley died at 2:15 o'clock this morning.

Before six o'clock it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell. Oxygen had been administered steadily, but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character down stairs. With tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near, and that the hour when they must see him for the last time.

This was about six o'clock. One by one they ascended the stairway—Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney-General Knox, Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the Cabinet officers at the threshold of the death chamber. They then withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces.

ASKED FOR HIS WIFE.

After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness, and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness, she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7:40 o'clock, chanted the words of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and his last audible conscious words as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were:—"Good-bye; all good-bye, it is God's way. His will be done." Then his mind began to wander, and soon afterwards he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8:30 the administration of oxygen ceased and the pulse grew faint, very faint. He was sinking gradually like a child. By 10 o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold.

WAITING FOR THE END.

Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end. All the evening those who had hastened here fast, as steel and steam could carry them, continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop, or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney-General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30 p.m. He was permitted to go up stairs to look for the last time upon the face of his friend. Those in the house at this time were Secretary Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna, and Burrows, Judge Day, Col. Herrick, Ab-

CONSTITUTIONAL PROCEDURE.

There was no longer a doubt that in the approaching death of the President a complete change in the Executive Administration of the Government would ensue. When Mr. Roosevelt would take oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture. President Arthur took the oath at 2 a.m. after the death of Garfield, and in that case Justice Brady, of New York, administered the oath. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a justice of the United States Supreme Court, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit.

There is little possibility to-night that Mr. Roosevelt will get here. Mr. Ansley Wilcox, who entertained the Vice-President when he was here last, urges that the best information he had was that Mr. Roosevelt would be here to-morrow morning, and that not until late in the morning would the Vice-President be able to reach a railroad station much before 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that would bring him here about 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilcox said in explanation of Mr. Roosevelt's being so far out of touch. The Vice-President was at all times very optimistic, and when he went away was absolutely positive that the President would recover, and that the convalescence would be rapid. He certainly never expected to-day's occurrences.

PROBABLE AUTOPSY.

It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who are in attendance. The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less of a puzzle to them all, and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that in the interest of science, as well as in the interest of the Government and of the world, it would be desirable that the exact cause of death be determined. Though the President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shoe of the wound, but when the wound had begun to progress favorably, the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble, and finally gave out altogether. The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble.

LYING IN STATE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Buffalo to-day became a city of mourners. The gay and flaming decorations of the Pan-American Exposition gave way to the symbol of sorrow. The black drapery of the city's streets muffled the tolling bells of the churches. Bits of crepe appeared on every sleeve. The sorrow was indescribable. In the morning a single service took place at the residence on Delaware avenue, where the martyred President died. A hymn was sung and prayer was offered over the dead body. That was all. Only the immediate family and friends and political associates of the late President were present. The scene was pathetic in the extreme. Then the body was borne out to the waiting cortège on

the Rebillion as an officer after having marched in the ranks with the private soldiers, himself a private.

The McKinleys are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to this country about one hundred and fifty years ago. William McKinley, father of the President, was an iron manufacturer. He lived to see his son Governor of Ohio. The late William McKinley was fifty-eight years old. He was born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1860 he entered the Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but his health was broken by overstudy, and he became a clerk in the postoffice at Poland, to which place the family had moved from Niles. When came the call to arms, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. Among the officers of this famous regiment were General W. S. Rosecrans and Rutherford B. Hayes, who afterward became President. For his services in the winter camp of Fayetteville, young McKinley, in 1862, was made commissary-sergeant. In recognition of his bravery at the Battle of Antietam, he was given a commission as second lieutenant. In 1863 he was made captain, and in 1865 breveted major by President Lincoln for gallantry.

After the war he studied law in Canton, Ohio, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He settled in Canton, where he made his home. He soon attracted attention as a lawyer of exceptional ability, and in 1869 was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County, though that county was Democratic.

From this time forward politics engaged Mr. McKinley's special attention and interest. In 1876 he was elected to Congress, where he remained till 1890, having been re-elected seven times. It was as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee that he gave the nation the bill that bore his name.

In 1891, and again in 1893, Mr. McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio. He had become one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party. As political speaker and leader in Congress and in various political conventions, he made himself known and admired throughout the country. The confidence of the people in his principles and purposes was so firmly established that no great surprise was felt when he was nominated for the Presidency, on the first ballot, at St. Louis in 1896. The electoral vote that followed stood 271 for McKinley and 176 for Bryan.

In 1871 Major McKinley was married to Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. Two daughters were born to them, but both died in early childhood. During his official career, the President had received the degree of doctor of laws from a number of universities.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

Grand Jury Finds True Bill of Murder Against Czolgosz.

A dispatch from Buffalo says:—Hardly had the rumble of the funeral train as it left the city died away before the authorities of Erie County set in motion the machinery of the law by which Czolgosz, the assassin, shall be brought to the bar.

At the regular session of the grand jury Monday forenoon District Attorney Penney presented to that body the facts in the murder of the President, and asked for an indictment. Dr. Herman Mynter was the first witness sworn. He testified as to the preliminary examination, and finally as to the death of the President and the causes leading to it.

Drs. H. R. Gaylord and H. G. Metzinger, who performed the autopsy, gave evidence to show that the President's death was caused by a bullet wound, while Dr. Mann was a

LEADING MARKET

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 17.—Wheat market is quiet. There is not much offering. Old wheat is what scarce, and that is the millers want just now. Old red white are selling east at 68c, new at 66c on low freights to and old, is worth the same in freights. Goose is dull and exeters quote No. 2 nominal at 60c idle freights. Spring is quiet at 69c for No. 1 east. Man wheat is steady. Some 50,000 bushels of new No. 1 hard sold to-d 77½¢ local delivery Toronto west, September delivery. No hard is quoted at 81c and No hard 79c grinding in transit.

Flour—is in demand and Local exporters bid \$2.62½ t for 90 per cent, patents in bags middle freights. Choice b are held 15c to 20c higher. Toba flour is steady at \$4 for garian patents and \$3.70 for s bakers' in car lots, bags inc Toronto.

Millfeed—is firm at \$14 to \$1 shorts and \$12 to \$13 for b car lots west.

Barley—is steady at 48c for 46c for No. 3 extra, and 42c feed middle freights.

Rye—is steady at 50c and i quoted at 50c middle freights.

Corn—is not much C corn offering and the market is at 53c for Canada mixed, an for yellow west. American N yellow is nominal at 62c. Toro

Oats—are steady. No. 2 white quoted at 34½c east. They are ed 33½c to 34½c middle freights.

Oatmeal—is steady at \$3.8 cars of barrels and \$3.75 for Toronto, and 30c more for si lots.

Peas—are firm at 70c nort west and 71c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

The market for all lines of product continues firm without change in quotations. Stocks light and demand steady.

Port—Canada short cut, heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$21.

Smoked and Dry Salted M Long clean bacon, tons and 11½c, and small lots at 12c ; fast bacon, 15c to 16c ; hams, to 14½c ; rolls, 12c to 12½c ; ders, 11½c ; backs, 15½c to green meats out of pickle are at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½ pails 12c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The offerings continue, the demand is light and market is about steady at 16 16½c for the best dairy packed and pails, with low grade an dium tubs at 12c to 14c. The mand for good dairy butter for ment is light at 13c to 14c, no offerings. Dairy pound roll steady at 17c to 18c, with a demand for choice selected Creamery is firm at 20c to 20 best late made tubs, 19c for makes and 21c to 21½c for prir

Eggs—are ½c higher at 13c for the best selected stock, 12½c to 13c for ordinary Seconds are selling at 7c to 9c Potatoes—Receipts are still with fair demand, and the n 5c lower at 70c to 75c. No lots are yet offering.

Poultry—Shipments are still no large lots offering. The de is fair and the market steady; few live chickens are offering to 50c. Dressed turkeys are

Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end. All the evening those who had hastened here fast as steel and steam could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop or were whisked up in automobiles, all intent upon getting there before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney-General Knox, who reached the house at 9.30 a.m. He was permitted to go upstairs to look for the last time upon the face of his friend. Those in the house at this time were Secretary Hitchcock, Wilson and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna, and Burrows, Judge Day, Col. Herrick, Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and his wife, Dr and Mrs. Mary Barber, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock, John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou, and a number of others. Rev. C. D. Wilson, a Methodist Minister, of Tonawanda, N.Y., who was the President's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to enquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house. Another Methodist minister, who had a church nearby, remained at the Milburn residence for two hours in the belief that his services might be desired.

At 9.37 Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with his dying chief, sent out information that the President was dying, but the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter. At 11.58, when Dr. Janeway arrived, the President was just barely alive.

NO NEED FOR BULLETINS.

There was no need for official bulletins after this. Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story, that the President was dying, and the end might come at any time.

His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result, and this gave hope only of brief postponement of the end. Dr. Mynter thought he might last until 2 a.m.

Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive, and would probably live an hour. Thus minutes lengthened to hours, and midnight came with the President still battling against death.

The entire lower part of the house was aglow with light, and the many attendants, friends and relatives could be seen within, moving about, and occasionally coming in groups to the front doorway for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located, there were fitful lights, sometimes becoming bright and then turned low.

Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight, and paced up and down the sidewalk. All that Secretary Root said was:—"The end has not come yet."

NO EFFORTS SPARED.

Despite the fact that vitality continued to ebb as midnight approached, no efforts were spared to keep the spark of life glowing. Dr. Janeway, of New York City, arrived at the Buffalo depot at 11.40 o'clock, and drove at a breakneck pace to the Milburn house. He was shown to the President's room at once, and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived at the Milburn house at 12.06 o'clock. This was his first visit to the city, and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the President alive, even though he was not conscious of his visitor's presence.

Vice-President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs, and word came from him that he was on his way in a special train.

The gay and flaming decorations of the Pan-American Exposition gave way to the symbol of sorrow. The black drapery of the city's streets muffled the tolling bells of the churches. Bits of crepe appeared on every sleeve. The sorrow was indescribable. In the morning a single service took place at the residence on Delaware avenue, where the martyred President died. A hymn was sung and prayer was offered over the dead body. That was all. Only the immediate family and friends and political associates of the late President were present. The scene was pathetic in the extreme. Then the body was borne out to the waiting cortege on the brawny shoulders of eight sailors and soldiers of the Republic. The cortege passed through solid walls of living humanity, barcheaded and grief-stricken, to the City Hall where the body lay in state this afternoon. There a remarkable demonstration occurred, which proved how close the President was to the hearts of the people. Arrangements had been made to allow the public to view the body from the time it arrived, at about 1.30 o'clock, until about 5 o'clock, but when the body arrived the people were wedged into the streets for blocks as far as the eye could reach. Two lines were formed. They extended literally for miles. When 5 o'clock came, 40,000 people had already passed, and the crowds waiting below in the streets seemed undiminished. It was decided to extend the time until midnight. They for hours longer the streets were dense with people, and a constant stream flowed up the steps of the broad entrance into the hall and passed the bier. When the doors were closed at midnight it was estimated that 80,000 people had viewed the remains, but thousands of disappointed ones were still in the streets.

DETAILS OF THE FUNERAL.

The funeral procession was formed early on Monday morning and the body was taken to the New York Central Station, where a special train was in waiting to carry it to Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad through Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

On the same train that bore the coffin were the members of the Cabinet and of the President's family, as well as the committees appointed for the journey. There was a committee of five citizens of Buffalo who went to Washington. Senator Frye, President of the Senate, and Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, have been asked to appoint committees of the two houses of Congress.

The funeral train reached Washington on Monday evening, and the President's body was conveyed to the rotunda of the National Capitol, where it will lie in state for two days before being taken to Canton to be finally committed to the earth. Judge Day is in charge of the arrangements for the services in Canton, and he will leave for that city tomorrow night to perfect them.

It is expected that requests will be made from large cities, possibly New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, that the body may lie in state there, but it is not believed that the President's friends will accede to them.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LIFE.

In steadily climbing upward, from country lawyer to President of the United States, William McKinley overcame poverty, acquired a knowledge of the sufferings of sorrowing humanity, and has left a clean record behind him. Before his first election to the Presidency, he had been twice Governor of Ohio, had served fifteen years in Congress, during which time came to him as the author of the Tariff Act of 1889, known as the McKinley Bill, had been prosecuting attorney of an important county in Ohio, and had served in the War of

the set in motion the machinery of the law by which Czolgosz, the assassin, shall be brought to the bar.

At the regular session of the grand jury Monday forenoon District Attorney Penney presented to that body the facts in the murder of the President, and asked for an indictment. Dr. Herman Mynter was the first witness sworn. He testified as to the preliminary examination, and finally as to the death of the President and the causes leading to it.

Drs. H. R. Gaylord and H. G. Metzinger, who performed the autopsy, gave evidence to show that the President's death was caused by a bullet wound, while Dr. Mann was a witness to prove the same facts.

Secret Service Detective Gallagher, who stood near the President when he was shot; James L. Quackenbush and L. L. Babcock, of the Pan-American Committee to receive the President, and other witnesses each gave testimony to connect Czolgosz with the crime.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Czolgosz was indicted Monday afternoon by the County Court grand jury for the crime of murder in the first degree. When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the County Court at 5.36 o'clock, the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penney, as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The district attorney suggested that inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned.

Judge Emery assigned Hon. Loran L. Lewis and Hon. Robert Titus, former Supreme Court Justices of this city.

GERMANS OUTBID ENGLISH

Secure Electrical Contracts in Manchester and London.

A despatch from London says:—German manufacturers of electrical machinery and appliances, impelled by the industrial depression at home, are making determined efforts to capture English markets regardless of profit. Their American and English competitors are sorely disturbed by the suddenness and strength of the German incursion. The German General Electric Company, whose works are on the Spree, has secured the contracts for the generating plant and switchboards for the municipal tramways of Manchester for \$400,000, which, it is officially stated, is the cost price with the addition of 5 per cent profit.

Competitors for the contracts say that it is impossible to live on such prices. Another German company is about to instal two generating sets for the Metropolitan supply station in London, where the Westinghouse Company put in the first four. In view of the immense electrical contracts that are shortly to be let in this city, German competition is peculiarly unwelcome to British and Yankee manufacturers.

The London County Council has just called for bids for a conduit system of tramways estimated to cost \$15,000,000. This is only the first instalment of a system of works which probably will involve a total cost of \$100,000,000.

SUSPECTED A PLOT.

Italian Arrested by Montreal Police as a Precaution.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Joseph Albert Valenti, an Italian, has been placed under arrest by the Montreal police as a suspicious character. The man, who is about 26 years of age, arrived here a few days ago from the States, and the police had been warned by an Italian, of a plot to kill the Duke of Cornwall and York. The man was arrested and is being held.

steady at 17c to 18c, with a g demand for choice selected creamery. Creamery is firm at 20c to 20½c best late made tubs, 19c for a makes and 21c to 21½c for prints Eggs.—Are 4c higher at 18c to 1 for the best selected stock, 12½c to 13c for ordinary stock. Seconds are selling at 7c to 9c. Potatoes—Receipts are still li with fair demand, and the mai 5c lower at 70c to 75c. No lots are yet offering.

Poultry—Shipments are still lig no large lots offering. The dem is fair and the market steady. few live chickens are offering at to 50c. Dressed turkeys are que at 12c for choice young birds 10c to 11c for old gobblers.

Baled Hay—The offerings are li and the market steady. Cars on track here are quoted at \$9.50.

Baled Straw—The demand is n erate and the market steady. C on the track here are quoted \$5 to \$5.25.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Receipts of grain on the st market here to-day were only n erate, owing to wet weather. Pr were generally unchanged

Wheat—One hundred bush. of fall wheat sold unchanged at 62c 68c, 300 bush. of goose at 68c 68½c.

Barley—Four hundred bush. unchanged at 47c to 53½c.

Oats—Seven hundred bush. of sold 4c higher at 37½c to 39c.

Hay and Straw—Twenty loads hay sold at \$10 to \$12, and load of straw at \$10.

Wheat, white.....\$ 63 8

do red..... 62

do goose..... 68

do spring..... 69

Rye..... 52½

Barley..... 47

Oats, old..... 41

do new..... 37½

Peas..... 70

Hay..... 10.00 12.

Straw..... 10.00 12.

Butter, pound rolls..... 17 *

do crocks..... 16

Eggs, new laid..... 11

Chickens, live, per pair..... 25

do spring, per pair..... 40

Ducks, per pair..... 66

Turkeys, per lb..... 10

Apples, per basket..... 25

Beets, per doz..... 10

Cabbages, per doz..... 30

Carrots, per bag..... 50

Cauliflower, per doz..... 1.00 1.

Celery, per doz..... 40

Corn, green, per doz..... 7

Cucumbers, long..... 75

do small, per basket..... 15

Egg plant, each..... 5

Lettuce, per doz..... 20

Onions, per bushel..... 65

Parsley, per doz..... 15

Parsnips, per doz..... 25

Potatoes, per bushel..... 65

do per peck..... 20

Squash, each..... 15

Tomatoes, per basket..... 15

Turnips, per doz..... 20

do per bag, 40

Vegetable marrow, per doz..... 50

Dressed hogs, per cwt..... 9.25 9.

Beef, hindquarters..... 7.00 9.

do quarters..... 4.50 6.

do carcasses, choice..... 6.50 7.

do common, 4.50 5.

Lambs, per lb..... 7½

Mutton, per cwt, 6.00 7.

Veal calves, light, per lb..... 7

do choice, per lb..... 8

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET

Buffalo, Sept. 17.—Spring wh

little doing; No 1 northern

76c; do new, 74c. Winter wheat,

2 red, 76c; No 1 white, 75½c. (

weak and lower; No 2 yellow, 6

No 3 do., 60c to 60½c; No 2 c

60c; No 3 do., 59½c. Oats on

No 2 white, 38c to 38½c; No 2 mi

38½c; No 3 do., 36c. Barley, 1

DING MARKETS.

uling Prices in Live Stock
and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Sept. 17.—Wheat—The is quiet. There is not very offering. Old wheat is some-
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No. 2 nominal at 60c mid-
ights. Spring is quiet at 68c for No 1 east. Manitoba is steady. Some 50,000 bushel No. 1 hard sold to-day at local delivery Toronto and September delivery. No. 1 is quoted at 81c and No. 2 9c grinding in transit.

—Is in demand and firm. Exporters bid \$2.62½ to-day per cent, patents in their middle freights. Choice brands d. 15c to 20c higher. Mani-
tou is steady at \$4 for Hun-
pats and \$3.70 for strong in car lots, bags included o.

ed—Is firm at \$14 to \$15 for and \$12 to \$13 for bran in its west.

—Is steady at 48c for No. 2 r No. 3 extra, and 42c for idle freights.

—Is steady at 50c, and it was at 50c middle freights.

—There is not much Canada fling and the market is firm for Canada mixed, and 54c yellow west. American No. 3 is nominal at 62c. Toronto.

—Are steady. No. 2 white are at 34c east. They are quoted to 34½c middle freights.

meal—Is steady at \$3.85 for barrels and \$3.75 for bags o., and 30c. incise for smaller o.

—Are firm at 70c north and 71c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

market for all lines of hog t continues firm without any in quotations. Stocks are und demand steady.

—Canada short cut, \$22 mess, \$20.50 to \$21. packed and Dry Salted Meats—clean bacon, tons and cases and small lots at 12c; break-
fast, 15c to 16c; ham, 14c c.; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoul-
der, 15½c to 16c; backs, 15½c to 16c; meats out of pickle are quoted less than smoked.

—Tierces 11½c, tubs 11½c and 12c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

er—The offerings continue lib. the demand is light and the t is about steady at 16c to or the best dairy packed tubs ails, with low grade and me tubs at 12c to 14c. The de for good dairy butter for ship-
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—Are 3c higher at 13c to 13½c best selected stock, and to 13c for ordinary stock. Is are selling at 7c to 9c.

toes—Receipts are still light air demand, and the market ver at 70c to 75c. No car re yet offering.

try—Shipments are still light, ge lots offering. The demand and the market steady. A

doing : No. 2, 55c on track. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.—Close—Spot wheat steady. No. 1 standard California, 5s 11½d to 6s; Walla, 5s 10½d to 5s 11d; No 2 red winter, 5s 10d to 5s 6½d; No. 1 northern spring, 5s 6½d to 5s 8½d; futures quiet; September 5s 6½d, December 5s 8½d. Spot corn firm; new, 4s 11½d to 5s; futures quiet; September 4s 11½d, October 4s 9d, November 4s 11½d. Flour, 17s 3d to 18s 6d.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Close—Wheat dull; September 21f 25c. January and April 22f 65c. Flour dull; September 27f 35c. January and April 28f 80c.

London, Sept. 17.—Close—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign quiet with small business, English more offering and tending down; corn, American firm and rather dearer, Danubian firm; flour, American and English quiet. Wheat, on passage quiet and steady; cargoes No. 1 Cal., iron passage, 28s 9d sellers; iron, August and September, 29s sellers. Corn, on passage rather firmer. Weather in England, rain; France, fine. English and French country markets quiet.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves, and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade in cattle was rather slow, there being no really good cattle on the market to-day, and the highest price paid was 4c per lb., and only a few brought over 4c per lb.: common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at from 2½ to 3½c per lb., and the canners paid from 1½ to 2½c per lb. for small bulls, and lean cows. Calves sold at from \$3 to \$10 each, or from 3½ to nearly 6c per lb. Shippers paid 3½c per lb for good large sheep, and the butchers' paid from 3 to 3½ per lb for the others. Good lambs sold in lots at from 4 to 4½c per lb.; common lambs, at about 3½c per lb. Fat hogs sold to-day at from 6 to 7½c per lb. weighed off the cars. Only very good ones brought over 7½ per lb.

ON MR. TARTE'S STEAMER.

Several Injured by An Explosion of Fireworks.

A despatch from Quebec says:—An explosion of fireworks on the Government steamer Frontenac on Monday night resulted in injuries to Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Hon. James Sutherland, Hon. Dr. Borden, Mrs. J. N. Greenshields of Montreal, Mrs. Turcotte of Ottawa, and Miss Fielding.

Hon. Mr. Tarte had invited party of friends to go out on the Frontenac and witness the illumination and display of fireworks, and a supply of fireworks was taken on board the Frontenac. In the party were:—Mr. Clergue of Sault Ste. Marie and two sisters; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Green-
shields of Montreal, Senator Robert Mackay of Montreal, Hon. A. G. Blair and daughter, Hon. Clifford Sifton and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Borden, Mr. James Sutherland, Miss Fielding, Mrs. Turcotte of Ottawa, a secretary to Mr. Tarte. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Clement of Montreal, Mr. Clement being a private secretary, and a number of other guests. On the bridge of th? steamer a dozen bombs had been placed, and one of these was set on fire by the fireworks that were being exploded. This exploded the other bombs, and the re communicated itself to the steamer. A number of ladies were standing nearby and their

CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

Mrs. J. N. Greenshields was quite severely burned about the legs. Mrs. Borden's clothing caught fire, but it was extinguished without injury.

ROYAL PARTY AT QUEBEC.

The Ancient Capital Gave Them a Warm Welcome.

Quebec, Sept. 16.—The Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess on board, cast anchor this morning, when guns of the fortress boomed out a welcome. At 9.30 o'clock His Excellency the Governor-General, attended by the Prime Minister of Canada, proceeded on board H.M.S. Ophir.

At noon the official landing took place at the King's Wharf, the guards of honor being furnished by the bluejackets and marines, and the royal procession proceeded to the Legislative Building by way of Champlain and St. Peter-streets, Mountain Hill, Du Fort, and St. Louis-streets and Grande Allee. The escort was drawn from the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. At the Legislative Buildings the guard was furnished by the 8th Royal Rifles and the Royal Party was greeted by a chorus of 3000 children drawn from the different city schools. An address from the city was presented, and the royal party proceeded to the Citadel, where they lunched with the Governor-General.

At 4 o'clock a visit was paid to Laval University, where His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept a diploma. At 7.30 there was an official dinner in the Citadel, and the party listened from the King's bastion, overlooking the St. Lawrence, to a program of instrumental and vocal music performed on Dufferin Terrace by the massed bands and a large choir. The royal visitors had a magnificent view of the display of fireworks and illuminations that took place on the river, 350 feet below them.

QUEBEC IN GALA ATTIRE.

Not for many a long day has Quebec presented such an appearance of bustling activity. Troops are pouring in from Montreal and the townships, sight-seers throng the streets and the finishing touches are being made in the decorations and arches in every quarter. The town has been

full of visitors all the summer, and now there is hardly a bed to be got for love or money. The oldest inhabitant sees the days of the Imperial garrison recalled, as he watches a regiment marching in, and the streets are gay with the uniforms of the men of duty.

A FITTING PORTAL.

The King's Wharf, where their Royal Highnesses landed, has been really beautifully decorated. Four large Venetian masts, painted white, have been erected at the landing stage, and on them are emblazoned the arms of the provinces, and maple leaves in their autumnal tints. Flags hang all round them, a crown surmounts them, and the branch of Canada is pictured on their sides. All round the yard hang bannerets of every hue, on the steps of the Government office stand four large palms, and the ground has been gravelled and groomed to the per-

fection of neatness. Two arches span the gateway, built of wood and painted white with the arms of the cities of Canada gleaming from them. They form a fitting portal to the Dominion. All along the route of the procession, masts with trophies of flags and shields have been erected where possible, the street railway standards have been used for the purpose, and even the telephone poles have been made as beautiful as possible with brightly-colored cloth turned round them.

AN HISTORIC DAY.

Altogether the old city has put on a very beautiful appearance and the contrast between the new and the old, the past and the present is seen through it all. It is only one more historic day for this historic city, and the grim rock stands out through all the bunting and the decorations as though symbolizing the greatness of the events that have passed beneath its shadow.

ALBUM FOR THE DUCHESS.

The Victoria and Baden-Powell Chapters of the Daughters of the Empire League have prepared a beautifully bound album of views of Quebec for presentation to the Duchess of York. The views are photogravures of the scenes which will be familiarized to Her Royal Highness by her visit, including the Legislative Council and the Parliament Buildings. A view will also be shown of the departure of the Sardinian with troops for South Africa. The whole is bound in white kid, with a medallion of the arms of Quebec in the centre and a border of small maple leaves all round it. The album will be presented to Her Royal Highness privately by the Governor-General.

DENTIST AWAITS HER HIGHNESS.

Dr. Alexander Martin, the Ottawa dentist, summoned to meet H.M.S. Ophir at Rimouski, has been ordered to await her arrival at Quebec.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE POLICE.

The utmost precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Their Royal Highnesses during their stay in Quebec. The most distinguished police officers of the Dominion are now gathered here and it would be a clever scoundrel who managed to escape their vigilance. Lieut.-Col Percy Sherwood, Dominion Commissioner of Police, Chief Carpenter of Montreal, Chief Stark of Toronto, Chief K. P. McCaskill of the Provincial Detective Force, Inspector Burns of the C.P.R. police and Detectives Sloane and O'Keefe are some of the principal members of the criminal investigation force that are here now. The local police, under Capt. Penne, are also on the qui vive, and with this outside aid there can be little fear of any untoward incident to mar to-morrow's festivities.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

pathic Hospital are on strike against the rulings of the new principal, who obliges the nurses to comb their hair without curls, bangs or gewgaws, and to speak only in whispers, and to be ultra-Quakerish in every way.

FORTUNE IN GEMS.

Marquis of Anglesey Robbe

is light at 10c to 12c, with offerings. Dairy pound rolls are at 17c to 18c, with a good demand for choice selected lots.

Wheat is firm at 20c to 20½c for late made tubs, 19c for early s and 21c to 21½c for prints.

—Are 3c higher at 18c to 18½c for choice selected stock, and to 18c for ordinary stock. Ids are selling at 7c to 9c.

Attoes—Receipts are still light

fair demand, and the market

was at 70c to 75c. No car

are yet offering.

Turkey—Shipments are still light, large lots offering. The demand and the market steady.

A live chickens are offering at 40c

—Dressed turkeys are quoted

for choice young birds and 11c for old gobblers.

Cold Hay—The offerings are light

the market steady. Cars on the

here are quoted at \$9 to

12c.

Cold Straw—The demand is mod-

and the market steady. Cars

the track here are quoted at

\$5.25.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Receipts of grain on the street

et here to-day were only mod-

owing to wet weather. Prices

generally unchanged

at—One hundred bush. of red

beet sold unchanged at 62c to

300 bush. of goose at 68c to

70c.

Ley—Four hundred bush. sold

united at 47c to 53½c.

S—Seven hundred bush. of new

beet higher at 37½c to 39c.

Hay and Straw—Twenty loads of

sold at \$19 to \$12, and one

of straw at \$10.

t. white.....\$ 63 8 70

red..... 62 70

goose..... 68 68½

spring..... 69 60

..... 52½ 53½

old..... 47 53½

new..... 41 41½

..... 37½ 39

..... 70 60

..... 10.00 12.00

..... 10.00 0.00

pr. pound rolls..... 17 20

rocks..... 16 19

new laid..... 11 14

tens. live, per pair

spring, per pair..... 25 60

s. per pair..... 40 65

eys. per lb. 66 75

s. per basket..... 10 12

..... 25 40

10 15

ages. per doz. 30 40

ots. per bag..... 50 60

flower. per doz. 1.00 1.50

y. per doz. 40 50

green. per doz. 7 10

umber. long..... 75 90

small. per basket. 15 20

plant. each..... 5 10

ice. per doz. 20 30

is. per bush..... 65 75

ey. per doz. 15 20

tips. per doz. 25 30

toes. per bush.... 65 75

per peck. 20 00

sh. each..... 15 20

toes. per basket. 15 25

ips. per doz. 20 25

per bag.... 40 00

table marrow. per

..... 50 75

fed hogs. per cwt. 9.25 9.50

hindquarters..... 7.00 9.00

forequarters..... 4.50 6.00

carcasses. choice..... 6.50 7.25

common..... 4.50 5.00

bs. per lb. 7½ 8½

on. per cwt. 6.00 7.50

calves. light. per

..... 7 8

choice. per lb. 8 9

FFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Fallo, Sept. 17.—Spring wheat,

doing; No 1 northern old,

do new, 74c. Winter wheat, No

1. 76c; No 1 white, 75½c. Corn

and lower; No 2 yellow, 60½c;

3 do., 60c to 60½c; No 2 corn.

No 3 do., 59½c. Oats easy;

2 white, 38c to 38½c; No 3

white, 37½c to 38½c; No 2 mixed,

No 3 do., 36c. Barley little

Fielding, Mrs. Turcotte of Ottawa, a secretary to Mr. Tarte. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Clement of Montreal, Mr. Clement being a private secretary, and a number of other guests. On the bridge of the steamer a dozen bombs had been placed, and one of these was set on fire by the fireworks that were being exploded. This exploded the other bombs, and the steamer communicated itself to the steamer. A number of ladies were standing nearby and their

CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

Mrs. J. N. Greenshields was quite severely burned about the legs. Mrs. Borden's clothing caught fire, but it was extinguished without injury. Two of the ladies tried to escape by taking refuge in the wheelhouse, but there were two bombs in there also and they exploded. In a moment the wheelhouse was on fire. Mrs. Turcotte was burned, though not seriously, in the arms. Hon. Mr. Tarte was burned on the right hand, and was also knocked over, cutting his face. Mr. James Sutherland received severe burns on the hands, and had also some injury to his face. His injuries were the result of his endeavors to extinguish the fire and save the ladies. The steamer Eureka came alongside to the assistance of the Frontenac, and in endeavoring to get from one boat to the other Dr. Borden sprained his ankle. He was assisted into the Chateau Frontenac by Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. Miss

Fielding, daughter of Hon. W. S. Fielding, had her hair singed. Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, when he saw the fire on the Frontenac, immediately sent a launch from the Crescent to her assistance, but the help was not needed, as the fire was extinguished with the steamer's own hose. Mr. Tarte the same night was around with bandages on, but said his injuries were not serious, and that he proposed to take another party out next night.

BABY IN THE HOME.

A Joy and Treasure When Good Natured and Healthy.

All children in every home in the country need at some time or other a medicine such as Baby's Own Tablets, and this famous remedy has cured many a serious illness and saved many a little life. Mothers insist upon having it because it contains no opiate or harmful drugs. It is purely vegetable, sweet and pleasant to take and prompt in its effect.

For simple fevers, colic, constipation, disordered stomach, diarrhoea, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets are a certain cure. In fact in almost any disorder common to children these tablets should be given at once and relief may be promptly looked for.

Never give the babies so-called soothing medicines which simply put them into an unnatural sleep. These tablets are small, sweet, pleasant to take and prompt in acting. Dissolved in water, they will be taken readily by the smallest infant.

Mrs. John McEwan, Bathurst Village, N.B., writes: "My baby was almost constantly troubled with colic before I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, but since giving them to him he has not since suffered. Every mother should keep these tablets always at hand."

They cost 25 cents a box. You can find them at your druggist's or, if you do not, forward the money direct to us and we will send the tablets prepaid. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Dept. T., Brockville, Ont.

Blinks has a perfect mania for condensing everything. Did you hear how he proposed? No. He held up an engagement ring before the girl's eyes and said, "Eh?" And what did she say? She just nodded.

of every hue, on the steps of the Government office stand four large palms, and the ground has been gravelled and groomed to the per-

fect. Farmers are busy on the quay, and with this outside aid there can be little fear of any untoward incident to mar to-morrow's festivities.

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

British men-of-war are experimenting with Cape Breton coal.

Guelph is to have a new armory which is to be built as soon as possible.

The Government will have to pay the Dominion Steel Company \$8,000 bounty a day.

The lack of outward freight has demoralized the steamship business from Montreal, Boston and New York.

Hamilton's smallpox victim, Miss Rice, has recovered, and the authorities think they have the disease stamped out.

Ottawa is asking Washington to cooperate in the proposed legislation against dynamiting of fish in Canadian and United States waters.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports that wheat is moving freely in the West, and that an average of 150 cars a day are being sent to the elevators.

Two fishermen in a dory on the Pacific coast were attacked by an enormous sea lion, narrowly escaping with their lives before being rescued by the steamer New England.

The Intercolonial Railway will give reduced settlers' rates, a concession long sought by the Montreal Colonization and Repatriation Society, of which Archbishop Bruchési is patron.

FOREIGN.

Wm. Cotter, a stable hand, working in Denver, has fallen heir to \$250,000.

Tasmania will stock its rivers with a large quantity of salmon eggs obtained from Canada.

For want of room in the public schools of New York City 135,000 children are barred out.

Recently a severe earthquake, volcanic eruption and tidal wave struck the northern coast of Japan.

Albert Ernest James Martin, a former employee of the British postal service at Tavistock, England, is under arrest in New York.

T. Robertson, an Irish railway expert, has been appointed by the Indian Office to inquire into the system of railway organization and management in India.

300 British families have 3 sons serving in the Army; 176, 4 sons; 142, 5 sons; 72, 6 sons; 20, 7 sons; 2, 8 sons; and 1 has 9 and 1 10 sons in the Service.

The largest grain elevator in the world—capacity 4,000,000 bushels—is to be built at Weehawken, N.J., for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

At Yokohama the man who fatally stabbed Hosi Toru, who was Minister in the last Ito Cabinet, and formerly Japanese Minister at Washington, and President of the House, was sentenced to hard labor for life.

John Thompson, aged 25 years, of Huntington, W. Va., committed suicide by shooting. He had talked of nothing but the attempted assassination of McKinley since the occurrence, and it is believed the shooting of the President unbalanced his mind.

At Ann Arbor, Michigan, eight of the fourteen nurses of the Home

Hospital are on strike against the rulings of the new principal, who obliges the nurses to comb their hair without curls, bangs or gewgaws, and to speak only in whispers, and to be ultra-Quakerish in every way.

FORTUNE IN GEMS.

Marquis of Anglesey Robbe Jewels Worth \$140,000

A despatch from London says—The Marquis of Anglesey, who is staying at the Walsingham Hotel, was robbed on Wednesday night of jewels to the value of £20,000.

The Central News says that a French valet of the name of Julien Coulit is the robber. He is missing. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

The same authority states that when the Marquis returned from the theatre he found jewels to the value of £40,000 missing from their cases. A detective was called in, and he discovered about £12,000 worth of jewelry under a bed. The remainder of the valuables are still missing. The valet was seen to leave the hotel an hour before the Marquis returned, and he has not been seen since.

The Marquis is a connoisseur of precious stones, and was making a collection of them and curious jeweled works of art. The stolen jewels consisted largely of diamonds. The Marquis engaged the valet only three weeks ago in Paris.

It is a coincidence that the play he was seeing when the robbery was committed was "Sherlock Holmes."

THE DUCHESS' TOUR.

Will Not Make The Trip To British Columbia.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—It is settled that the Duchess of Cornwall and York will not visit British Columbia. She will accompany the Duke as far as Banff, and after a brief visit there will return to Poplar Point, 40 miles west of Winnipeg, and there await the return of His Royal Highness. This arrangement has been made on the advice of the physician accompanying the Royal party, and it is necessary on account of the Duchess' delicate condition of health.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be the only member of the Government to accompany the Duke on his transcontinental trip.

WILL FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Shaffer Denies Rumors of Peace in Steel Strike.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says:—While stories of a peaceful settlement of the strike with the Amalgamated Association were heard with much force and persistency, President Shaffer continued to deny them emphatically, and said that the battle of the steel workers would go on until they won. He denied that the Executive Board had instructed him to settle the strike on any terms, and said that he would not go to New York to make any further peace move for the present.

80 per cent. of all eggs sold are hen eggs.

Forty-six per cent. of British property is insured against fire, 75 per cent. of French

THE GREAT RUBY MYSTERY.

"That's a curious-looking thing. What ever is it hung up here for? I suppose there's a story tacked on to it, eh?" I said, looking at a small case fixed on the wall before me. In it was a grey feather mounted in silver, and underneath a date was engraved, May 15th, 18—.

"Well," replied my friend Burke, as he rose from his chair and stood beside me, his hands deep in his pockets, "I daresay you'll smile when I tell you that the feather you're looking at not only won my wife for me but brought a great criminal to justice as well."

I was incredulous, but knowing Burke to be a man of sense I resumed my chair by the fire and placed myself in an attitude for listening to his story.

It is so many years since Nellie and myself first met that I almost forgot how it came about. But I remember one morning, when I was about twenty-four years of age, I found myself in the private office of Mr. Potter, a wealthy jeweller in Regent street. I do not exactly recollect what passed between us, but when I re-entered the street I had been engaged to assist him in the selection of gems, for I was supposed to know a good stone as well as any man, and, ahem! perhaps I did:

For about a year I worked with Mr. Potter, and at the end of that time I was compelled to acknowledge that I was in an extremely awkward position—I had fallen in love with my employer's daughter. But being a novice in the art I feared to declare my passion, despite the fact that I often felt her searching eyes upon me when in her presence and was always favored with one of her sunny smiles. She lived with her mother on the premises, while Potter made repeated visits to the Continent to buy up parcels of diamonds and other stones for setting, invariably leaving me in charge of the gem department during his absence.

Now, when a man is in love his wits are not sharpened by the malady, and I was no exception to the rule. I discovered that until I had told Nellie Potter of my devotion I was totally incapable of occupying the important position intrusted to me, and one cannot afford to make many mistakes when dealing in precious stones. Accordingly, as soon as an opportunity offered itself I robbed my heart of its secret, and boldly and without fear declared the love I bore her. Never shall I forget that day. The awful suspense of waiting to see the effect of my words, the slight glimmer in her eyes that gave me hope, and then with my heart throbbing as if at bursting point I learnt that my love was returned. "But," she added, with a little sigh, "I'm afraid father will never agree to our marriage."

"Why not?" I asked, as an icy tremor ran through my frame. "Because he wants me to marry the Honourable Mr. Walrond, who will one day be Lord Cairnforth."

"What, that gambling spendthrift!" I cried, exasperated, for tales of the reckless life he was leading were always reaching me. Besides, I knew the man well, for he lived close at hand, and frequently entered the shop to buy jewellery, which, by the way, he always took care to have entered against him instead of paying for it on the spot. Now I understood why Potter never allowed the account to be rendered, and always greeted him cordially

large emeralds which I had forgotten to put away before joining him in the study. Then, without waiting to consider the matter further, I rushed out into the night and made my way back to Regent street.

Arriving there I let myself in at the private entrance with the key I was allowed to retain, and hurried into my own office. Yes, there were the four stones just where I had laid them, and with a sigh of relief I placed them in the safe and turned the key. Then I prepared to retrace my steps, but some irresistible fascination made me enter the shop to look at the great ruby that would one day be hers. I lit a vesta as I reached the window and held it above my head. Great heavens! Was I dreaming or? I rubbed my eyes and looked again. The great ruby had disappeared!

Stung as though the loss were my own and overcome by a feeling I can hardly term fear, I allowed the match to burn until it reached my fingers, then dropped it, only to light another and stare in the weird light at the vacant place. What could I do? Even if I alarmed the house, Potter would probably suspect me of being the thief after the words he had spoken but a few hours before. I looked around, but there were no signs of anyone having broken in, which was reassuring. After all, perhaps, the stone had only been taken out by one of the assistants to be dusted; but why, then, had the case been left?

After having made a minute examination of the shop and found nothing, I barred the door again and walked away, ill at ease. It was evident that the ruby had been removed before closing hours, so perhaps the mystery would be cleared up in the morning. I, therefore, crept from the building as noiselessly as possible, and upon turning the corner was on the point of colliding with the night watchman when fear of recognition caused me to take an opposite direction.

The following morning I returned to Regent street at the usual hour, expecting to be informed of the robbery by the first person I came in contact with, but to my astonishment no one seemed in the least concerned. I, therefore, went to the window, and could scarcely believe my eyes when I saw the ruby was back in its accustomed place, and, what was even more surprising, nobody knew anything about its removal.

Truly I was confronted with a mystery of levitation proportions, and for the nonce scarcely knew how to act. Silence, I argued, was the best policy, and although my employer during the day did his best to atone for his unseemly conduct of the previous evening, I refrained from telling him anything of the matter, for I began to doubt whether after all I had not been suffering from an illusion. But my curiosity was piqued, and the following night I returned to Regent street at a quarter to one. Again the ruby was taken and replaced in the same mysterious manner.

The anxiety was now becoming too great to bear alone, so I took the first opportunity of going in search of my employer in the morning, and met him as he emerged from his office dressed for going out and with a portmanteau in his hand.

"Just had a wire from Glasgow, Burke, so am off. Look after the place while I'm away." And with these few words he disappeared through the street door.

There was now nothing for me to do but to watch alone, and during the ensuing twenty-four hours I made a startling discovery. At midnight I re-entered the shop, and, as I expected the ruby was missing, but lying suggestively near the empty case was—a small grey feath-

mean—he only wanted the ruby, so he thought he would get it without the trouble of matrimony, and I've heard since that he's really engaged to an actress.

"Having stolen the stone, the next thing was to get away with it before we discovered that the one in our window was glass. This was by no means an easy matter, as the Customs officers have to be passed, and he could not sell the gem in this country. Therefore, he conceived the excellent idea of setting it in the side glass of his cycle lamp, and would in all probability have taken the ruby away right under the eyes of everybody had he not told Miss Potter that he was starting on a cycling tour, and she told me. A more valuable bicycle never existed than the one the police seized at Charing Cross yesterday just as the Dover train was starting!"

"My dear fellow, you've acted splendidly," said Potter, enthusiastically, "at the conclusion of my oration. 'Please forgive my insults of the other night; they were uncalled for. But I am going to make a little reparation. You know I'm getting an old man, and I feel I want a partner. Will you—well, be my partner?'"

I tried to speak, but he interrupted me.

"I must not forget, though, that there is a more important matter to be discussed. Nellie is troubled, and you alone can make her happy. Will you?"

"I will try," I answered.—London Tit-Bits.

THE KING AS AN ORATOR.

HE IS A FINE AFTER-DINNER SPEAKER.

Speaks With Distinct Enunciation
And Without Any Hesitancy.

"There are few speakers," said the late Mr. Gladstone, "whom I listen to with more pleasure than the Prince of Wales. His speeches are invariably marvels of conciseness, graceful expression, and clear elocution"; and Mr. Phelps, the late American Ambassador at London, himself "a man of silver tongue," declared in the writer's hearing that there was probably only one better after-dinner speaker in England, if indeed, Lord Rosebery was the Prince's superior.

King Edward VII has been endowed with that prime requisite of a public speaker, a clear and beautiful voice, which can make itself heard without apparent effort in the largest hall. This voice is largely natural, as anyone who can recall his oratorical efforts of forty years or so ago will admit; but it is also partly the result of a long training in elocution by one of its best masters.

In the early years of manhood the King hated no part of his public duties so much as the necessity of making public speeches, but he early determined that "as he had to speak he would, at any rate, make sure of being heard"; and under the guidance of his father—himself a trained and effective speaker—and under an elocution master, he rapidly acquired that clearness of enunciation which makes his speeches so

PLEASANT TO LISTEN TO.

In those days he used to practice so assiduously that if he ever could not be found it was always concluded by his brothers and sisters that "Bertie was somewhere learning to spout"; and stories are told of how he would try his 'prentice oratory on his young brothers, planting them at different angles and distances, and practising until each one heard every word.

ON THE FARM.

TO SAVE MANURE.

The question of fertility is which is ever present with the farmer, as upon it depends in large measure his successful growth of crops. One of the important assets of a farm, therefore, is the manure because in it is contained part of the fertility that has been re-used in previous crops, that which now has been returned to the soil for use of future crops.

The liability of manure to a loss of its constituents, and, consequently the important bearing proper handling upon the value of the product made, are not fully recognized as they should be. It follows, too, from the character of the material, the richer the original manure is in essential constituents, nitric phosphoric acid and potash, greater is the liability to loss; because of the greater tendency to rapid fermentation of a substance rich in nitrogenous substances which result in a loss of nitrogen, and, secondly, because of the possibility of loss from leaching in substances containing large amounts of

SOLUBLE MINERAL SALTS.

Farm manures are really nitrogenous in their character, for the valuable constituent is nitrogen.

In 1898 a series of experiments were planned to study, first, the rate and character of the losses that occur in farm manure when exposed to leaching, and, secondly, the availability of the nitrogen both in the fresh and leach manures and in definite forms of nitrogenous commercial products, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and blood.

That phase of experiments enables a study to be made of the losses that may occur through leaching, and, secondly, the effect of different seasons of the year on the loss, thus making the average of the losses fairly representative of the average period, during which it is most likely to be exposed, as representing manures made under different conditions of feeding.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

Solid manure exposed for an average of 109 days lost 37.6 pounds of nitrogen from every 100, and 61.1 pounds of potash from every 100.

Solid and liquid manure, com-
posed for an average of 109 days lost 51 pounds of nitrogen from every 100 pounds contained in it, and 61.1 pounds of potash every 100. More than one-half the constituents in the total manure product of the cow manure lost by an exposure of less than months.

The amount of constituents from the manure product made one year from one well-fed cow would cost \$12.50 if purchased in the form of commercial fertilizer and \$11.50 if purchased in the form of town or city manure. If the constituents so lost were replaced by the purchase of commercial fertilizer at present prices, it would increase the cost of milk of a 5,000-pound cow 25 cents per hundred.

In view of the results here in reference to losses from manure, the question arises: What manure shall be used in order to keep it to a minimum? Or, in

tremor ran through my frame.

"Because he wants me to marry the Honourable Mr. Walrond, who will one day be Lord Cairnforth."

"What, that gambling spend-thrift!" I cried, exasperated, for tales of the reckless life he was leading were always reaching me. Besides, I knew the man well, for he lived close at hand, and frequently entered the shop to buy jewellery, which, by the way, he always took care to have entered against him instead of paying for it on the spot. Now I understood why Potter never allowed the account to be rendered, and always greeted him cordially when he came to make a purchase. He wanted a title for his daughter, and was striving to force her into an obnoxious union with a man she did not love.

"But does Walrond—care for you?" I asked, presently.

"He says he does, and his pigeons are always pitching on my windowsill with little notes beneath their wings. At first I used to read them because they amused me, but now I leave the birds alone and they return with the letters unread. No, I won't marry him—I won't!"

She tore herself from my grasp and ran upstairs, choking with sobs and anger, while I could only await her father's return to approach him upon the matter. She should never marry Walrond against her will so long as I had breath within me to prevent the union.

A week later Potter returned, and that night I remained late with him in his study, examining some small diamonds he had purchased in Amsterdam. Then, summoning up sufficient courage to face the ordeal, I blurted out the truth. For a few seconds he stood staring at me blankly, and I saw the veins slowly rising in great knots upon his forehead, telling me plainly what the verdict would be. Then he began to pace the room.

"Are you mad, sir, or do you take me for a fool? My daughter marry you—you—you!" he stormed. "Ha! ha! she's for Mr. Walrond, not for you, and you'll live to see her Lady Cairnforth. She's already affianced to him."

"Pardon me, Mr. Potter, but your daughter seems ignorant of her engagement," I interrupted.

"Liar!" he retorted. "She knows it as well as and better than I do. Look here, Burke, my daughter is not for you, so if you're not content to work here without filling your head with such absurd ideas, why, take your money and—go! Maybe you know the great ruby is to be her dowry, and that's what you're after!"

I ignored his insults and remained mute. The great ruby, that gem of priceless value that lay safely guarded in the shop window, and which had originally filled the eye-sockets of a Burmese idol—for her! Then I rose from the chair I occupied and went to the door.

"No, Mr. Potter, I do not want your daughter's dowry. Good evening!" And well aware that further argument with him in his present mood would be useless, I walked out and left him there.

In a paroxysm of rage and despair I picked up my hat and coat and went home, and not until I reached my own fireside did I realize the full force of the blow he had dealt me. Throwing myself into an arm-chair, I gazed into the glowing embers and tried to collect my scattered senses. Midnight arrived, and was chimed out by a little Cupid on the mantelpiece, but I remained in the semi-darkness, following an unbroken train of thoughts. Then the recollections of my day's work came back to me. What had I been doing before my interview with him? I sat bolt upright, as I remembered that still lying on my desk were four

of my employer in the morning, and met him as he emerged from his office dressed for going out and with a portmanteau in his hand.

"Just had a wire from Glasgow, Burke, so am off. Look after the place while I'm away." And with these few words he disappeared through the street door.

There was now nothing for me to do but to watch alone, and during the ensuing twenty-four hours I made a startling discovery. At midnight I re-entered the shop, and, as I expected, the ruby was missing, but lying suggestively near the empty case was—a small grey feather. This I picked up, and having carefully placed it in my letter-case went home to think the matter over. Even now the mystery had begun to clear.

My first duty the following morning was to examine the ruby with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, for I had come to the conclusion that its mysterious journeys at night were being caused for one purpose only—that of making an artificial stone that so exactly resembled the ruby as to be capable of taking its place without the fraud being discovered until the perpetrators had disappeared from the country! A few minutes later the truth of this surmise became painfully evident to me, for the great gem I seemed to hold in my hand was nothing but a wonderful copy in glass compound of the great ruby. I had been foiled.

"Mr. Burke—Philip!" I recognized the voice without setting eyes on the speaker, and as I turned a pretty face protruded through my half-open door. "I hope I'm not disturbing you?"

"Disturbing me, Nell? Of course not. Come in and sit down." She obeyed, and took the arm-chair I drew up near my own.

"Philip, do you—do you think you could tell a lie?" she quavered.

"Well, I don't think my abilities in that respect have decayed since I was at school," I answered. "What may I do for you?"

"This morning one of Mr. Walrond's pigeons came to my window, and just for fun, you know—only for fun—I read the letter it carried. Here it is. He says he is coming to say good-bye to me this morning, as he is starting on a cycling tour through Normandy. I want you to meet him and say—I've gone away."

I gave a long whistle as I pondered over her information.

"I don't think Mr. Walrond will trouble you much more, Nellie," I responded, "for he'll soon be pedalling not on a bicycle but on a treadmill!"

I rushed out without waiting for her reply, and the direction I took was that in which Scotland Yard lay.

"My good fellow, however did you manage it?" ejaculated Potter, two days later, as he gripped my hand.

"I didn't manage it at all; the pigeon did it for me. You see, the silly bird dropped a feather while the ruby was being tied in a little leather bag beneath its wing. Every evening that fine night-watchman of ours would put the bird through the grating in the street, and Dennis down below did the other business in half a minute and sent the bird up again. Luckily for him we did not meet while he was prowling about! The stone was then used as a pattern night after night until the imitation was ready to take its place."

"But what made you connect Walrond's name with the affair?"

"Oh, that's easily accounted for. He was in the habit of sending notes to your daughter by his pigeons. That made me suspect him at once when I found the feather. He did not care for Nell—Miss Potter. I

am a good listener and effective speaker—and under an elocution master, he rapidly acquired that clearness of enunciation which makes his speeches so

PLEASANT TO LISTEN TO.

In those days he used to practice so assiduously that if he ever could not be found it was always concluded by his brothers and sisters that Bertie was somewhere learning to spout; and stories are told of how he would try his prentice oratory on his young brothers, planting them at different angles and distances, and practising until each one heard every word.

In these early days the Prince was obviously and painfully nervous; and even to-day, although long familiarity has moderated his tremors and he has better learnt the art of concealing his sensations, he has confessed: "I always have a bad quarter of an hour before I make a speech in public, and there are times when I would give much to slip quietly away."

And yet, to all appearance, the King, as he chats genially with one and another, or listens with a smile to an address, is the most self-possessed man present; but a close observer will detect certain nervous movements—the furtive stroking of his moustache, the toying with his watch-chain, his hat or stick—which prove that after all the King is human and has nerves.

In his infancy as a speaker his speeches were carefully prepared, copied out, and committed to memory. On one memorable occasion the Prince had forgotten to take his manuscript, and although he rarely referred to the copy of a speech, the knowledge that in this case it was not available for emergencies

SO UNNERVED HIM

that his memory completely failed him, and he had for once to trust to impromptu efforts. Fortunately he succeeded so well that he was encouraged to trust less in future to memory and more to inspiration with the happiest results. Now his speeches are only typed in outline.

Unlike his nephew, the German Emperor, the King studiously avoids any attempt at oratory, sentiment, or extravagant gesture. He speaks slowly, with a distinct enunciation of each word and without any suspicion of hesitancy, each sentence being as skilfully rounded as it is gracefully and eloquently expressed.

"Brevity," he considers, "is the soul of oratory," as of wit; and he not only makes short speeches himself but expects them of others. He studiously avoids quotation especially of poetry; and never tries to be funny. His attitude is easy and unconventional, his left hand resting on the table or on his hip, and the right hand left free for the very limited gestures with which he emphasizes the points of his speech.

A NEW QUALIFICATION.

An old lady applied at an employment office for a maid.

I want a little girl between ten years and fourteen years of age who is fond of mushrooms.

Fond of mushrooms? repeated the employment agent. That is something I never inquired about of applicants. I don't understand.

"Well, I always require it," replied the old lady. I am very fond of mushrooms myself, and there are so many mistakes made. The idea came to me several years ago, and it was a dispensation of Providence that it did, or I would have been killed. I have my maid eat a portion of all mushrooms brought to the house before any are served to me. I have lost two excellent maids from toadstools during the past five years, and, of course, I could not think of taking the chances of eating mushrooms unless I have a maid to test them.

The amount of constituents from the manure product made one year from one well-fed would cost \$12.50 if purchased in the form of commercial fertilizer and \$11.50 if purchased in the town or city manure. If the constituents so lost were replaced the purchase of commercial fertilizer at present prices, it would increase the cost of milk of a 5,000-pound 25 cents per hundred.

In view of the results here in reference to losses from manure the question arises: What shall be used in order to reduce them to a minimum? Or, in other words, how shall the maximum amount of plantfood contained in manures made upon the farmland be saved?

FOR ACTUAL USE?

No experiments were carried along this line, but methods upon theoretical and practical considerations are suggested.

The first is to cart the manure from the yard and spread upon land as soon as possible after making, thus preventing fermentation and loss from leaving the water passing through the carrying the soluble constituents to the soil, where they are held. This method the minimum would result, though, as shown by the experiments, the availability of the solid portion would be less the first crop than if the manure began to ferment before application. The labor saved in the manure would compensate for the decreased availability of the fresh manure. The disadvantage of this system is that there are times when it is not possible to go upon the land, a example, after heavy rains. But there are farms where the land is rolling that if the manure were plied in winter, losses would be likely to occur because of the opportunity for washing into the valley streams, and finally there may be no field upon which the manure can be applied, particularly in the winter season.

WHEN CROPS ARE GROWING

Another method suggested is to store the manure in a covered and add absorbents in the form of straw or cornstalk, and keep the manure level and well packed, haul to the fields whenever it is convenient, or whenever it seems to make an application to a particular crop. By this method pelting is prevented by the covering, and fermentation is reduced and losses prevented by keeping moist and well packed.

In cases where the manure is made soon after it is made, the so-called preservatives will materially lessen the losses in the stable sides securing the further advantage of purifying the air in them. Fermentation begins very soon after manure is dropped, and if the absorbents, as plaster, kainite, phosphate, etc., are used, the manure will be largely fixed in a soluble form in the manure the two latter are used, nat potash and phosphoric acid added, which will make the manure much richer in these constituents and save a separate application. Where any of these are used, may be distributed in the stables at the rate of one pound per day for three to five

THE COW-PARLORS OF HOLLAND.

There is no need of telling that the Dutch cows are kept No wonder the people of Holland have black and white cows. must have something white & standard of cleanliness, writes respondent. At the time of it in midsummer, the place the cows had stood the winter

ON THE FARM.

TO SAVE MANURE.

The question of fertility is one which is ever present with the farmer; upon it depends in large measure his successful growth of crops. One of the important assets of the farm, therefore, is the manure made use of in it, contained part of fertility that has been removed from previous crops, that which may be returned to the soil for the use of future crops. The liability of manure to a rapid loss of its constituents, and, consequently, the important bearing of proper handling upon the actual value of the product made, are not so recognized as they should be. It follows, too, from the general character of the material, that the original manure is in the initial constituents, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the latter being the liability to loss; first, use of the greater tendency to fermentation of a substance in nitrogenous substances, which result in a loss of nitrogen, secondly, because of the greater liability of loss from leaching instances containing large amounts of

OLUBLE MINERAL SALTS

In manures are really nitrogenous in their character, for the chief constituent is nitrogen. In 1898 a series of experiments planned to study, first, the nature and character of the losses that occur in farm manure when exposed to leaching, and, secondly, the rate of availability of the nitrogen in

the fresh and leach manures, in definite forms of nitrogen in mineral products, nitrate of sodium sulphate of ammonia, and dried d. at phase of experiments which makes a study to be made of the losses that may occur through exposure included four lots of manure, lot including the solid and liquid excrement combined. These were exposed for different periods, different seasons of the year, making the average of the four fairly representative of the average period, during which manure was most likely to be exposed, as well presenting manures made under certain conditions of feeding.

SUMMER AND WINTER.

Manure exposed for an average of 109 days lost 37.6 pounds of nitrogen from every 100, and 47.1 pounds from every 100.

Manure, liquid manure, combined, was exposed for an average of 109 days, 51 pounds of nitrogen from every 100 pounds contained in it, 51.1 pounds of phosphoric acid from every 100, 61.1 pounds of potash from every 100. More than one-half of the constituents in the total annual product of the cow may be by an exposure of less than four months.

The amount of constituents lost in the manure product made in a year from one well-fed cow would cost \$12.50 if purchased in form of commercial fertilizer, \$11.50 if purchased in the form of manure. If the constituents so lost were replaced by purchase of commercial forms at current prices, it would increase the cost of milk of a 5,000-pound cow cents per hundred.

In view of the results here given reference to losses from manures, a question arises: What methods shall be used in order to reduce these to a minimum? Or, in another

word, was as clean as any parlor in this country. The walls had been scoured and painted; the floor had been scrubbed and scrubbed and finally covered with pure white sand beautifully smoothed.

Then this sand was made more interesting by the drawing of figures in it with a stick, as a child does when it plays on the seashore. In some houses hundreds of sea shells were used for decorating the stable floors. The manure drop was covered with either rattan matting or with rattan and ingrain carpet. In some places the family, instead of using the living rooms in summer, were dwelling in the cow stable, the dinner table standing on the platform where the cows had stood. The better class of farmers in North Holland have gas machines and cook with gas, and use it for illuminating purposes. In the higher grade of houses the windows are often of plate glass, the furniture solid mahogany, and silver plate and fine chinaware are in evidence.

The cows are members of the family, and the choicest pets. When we went to the field to inspect them, the whole family accompanied us, father, wife, sons and daughters. We found the animals remarkably docile and as fond of being caressed as is the average house dog. Let us, who turn up our noses at the practical Dutch farmers for keeping useful cows in their houses, remember that we have with us flea-covered mangy dogs, diphtheria-breeding cats, besides birds of various kinds in cruel captivity. The return per cow with good farmers in Holland is about \$80 each.

FAMOUS COURTSHIPS.

How Some Great Men Met Their Wives.

The wooing of Sir Richard Burton, the great traveller, was quick and very unconventional. One day when Miss Arundel (who, strangely enough had been told by a gipsy woman that she would one day bear the name of "Burton") was walking with her sister in Boulogne, she passed a strange man whose dark eyes, as she afterwards confessed, "seemed to hypnotise her."

Turning to her sister she declared, "Some day that man will marry me." On the following day the sisters again met the strange gentleman, who chalked upon the wall this question, "May I speak to you?" Miss Arundel chalked in response, "No; mamma will be angry"—and this was the beginning of one of the most remarkable wooings and wedded lives in the whole romance of love.

The oft-told story that Mr. Gladstone caught his first glimpse of the girl whose life was to be so closely linked with his for half a century across the dining-table of a mutual friend is denied on authority; the true version of this most interesting wooing being that the youthful statesman (he was even at that early age a Minister of the Crown) first saw Sir Stephen Glynne's beautiful daughter by torchlight in the Colosseum, and was so charmed by her simplicity and grace, and the intelligence of her remarks, that he whispered to a friend, "If ever I marry, that is the girl who will be my wife." It was under these most romantic of conditions and environment that Mr. Gladstone's fate was sealed.

When John Ruskin first saw Adele Domecq, the beautiful daughter of his father's partner, when she came on a visit to his home at Herne Hill, he promptly fell in love.

"HEAP OVER HEELS"

in love with her "sweet oval face and graceful figure." But Adele could speak no English, and he knew

HOUSEHOLD.

PLUMS.

Plum Jelly—Secure sound plums, wash and wipe dry, then cut a slit in each, place in a jar and cover. Set the jar in a kettle of boiling water, and let the water boil three hours or until the juice is extracted. Strain and measure, allowing one pound of white sugar for every pint of juice. Cook until it drops from a skimmer in several places, when it is dipped in and out again. Be careful to stir constantly.

The pulp can be utilized for marmalade. Weigh and allow three-fourths pound of sugar to every pound of pulp and cook until thicker for marmalade.

Plum Marmalade No. 2—Scald and skin ripe plums, remove the pits and allow one pound of white sugar to every pound of pulp. Mix and let it stand one hour, then boil together for 20 minutes.

Plum Preserves—Remove the stems and wash the fruit, piercing each one with a fork. Weigh and allow one pound of granulated sugar for every pound of fruit. Dissolve the sugar in a little water and stir until it boils, pour in a few plums at a time and cook slowly, keeping them as whole as possible. Skim out on a platter and cook more. Continue this until all are cooked, drain off the syrup and boil until thick, heat the plums again and pour into two quart glass jars.

Plum Catsup—Allow one pound of sugar to five pounds of plums, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of pepper, a little salt. Place the plums over the stove in a porcelain kettle, mash and rub through a colander. Return to the fire, add the sugar and spices, and cook until thick, then bottle and seal tightly.

Plum Catsup No. 2—Wash four quarts of damson plums and place in a porcelain kettle with a quart of hot water, cook slowly until tender, then rub through a sieve, and return to the kettle after it has been washed; add one large cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of allspice. Simmer slowly until thick, then pour into bottles and seal.

Plum Soy—Four quarts of plums scalded and rubbed through a colander, add one pint of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of salt. Boil slowly one hour, then bottle and seal.

Plum Butter—Wash and cook damson plums in just enough water to keep from burning. Rub through a colander all but the skins and stones. Measure and allow one pound of sugar for every pound of pulp. Cook over half an hour or until thick. Watch carefully to prevent burning.

Pickled Plums—Seven pounds of plums, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of cloves. Fill a stone jar and earthen dish with alternate layers of fruit and sugar with spice and vinegar between each. Set this into a kettle of boiling water and cook until the plums are tender. Pour into cans and jars.

Baked plums are delicious but very rich. Fill a stone jar with alternate layers of fresh damson plums and sugar, cover, and let them bake slowly four or five hours in a moderate oven.

to pieces when a thread or two gets broken. Most people think, "I'll fix it to-morrow," and eventually awaken to the fact that the rug is past redemption. There is no place where "a stitch in time saves nine" more than in the case of a rug that begins to ravel.

Why shouldn't a woman do her own work? asks a writer in one of our magazines, speaking of the wives of clerks, mechanics, tradesmen, people generally who must live on small incomes. Why shouldn't she do her own work and do it well, too? That's her end of the load, why not pull fair? Why should she feel abused because she has her daily tasks? Why resent them and shirk them and complain about them? Her husband has his work, work he can't shirk, and that he does cheerfully. On him reposes the heaviest part of the burden, the most responsibility—that of earning a maintenance for his family.

What a shame it is for a woman to waste the material her husband provides, by turning it over to an incompetent "girl" or by her own ignorance depriving it of its full value.

Women ought to think more of their duties to their husbands and less of their husbands' obligations towards them. There would be more happiness, less discord, more wealth, in many a home if they would.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Fralick's New Treatment Tried in New York.

Dr. Wilfred G. Fralick of New York gave a public demonstration the other afternoon with a fluid which he believes will prove successful in curing consumption, providing the patient still retains sufficient lung capacity to afford a basis to work upon. Two patients of the Metropolitan Hospital in the advanced stages of consumption submitted to the experiment, which was made in the presence of a score of physicians, including Dr. W. C. McKnight and Dr. A. H. V. Cornell of Boston, and Dr. George Taylor, superintendent of Bellevue Hospital. They said afterward that they were much impressed.

Dr. Fralick has been working on his cure for tuberculosis for eight years and he says he has met with success in its use. He says:

"I have been experimenting with a fluid containing properties similar to those existing in the normal blood. This fluid contains compounds that destroy all known disease germs almost instantly, and while its action is antagonistic to objectionable organisms at the same time it will intensify and increase the desired properties of the blood.

"This is the first time in the history of medicine that a material has been infused into the blood which contains compounds that antagonize the germs of disease and their poison emanations. In fact every capillary is flushed and every cell fed with a most potent, and in every way desirable enemy to unnatural conditions."

Dr. Fralick says he is not prepared at present to divulge the components of the fluid. In the demonstration he first bared the arm of the patient and laid open a vein. The fluid was then infused through a cannula. Sixteen ounces of the fluid at a temperature of 106 degrees were infused in the cases of both patients.

According to those who witnessed the experiment the effect of the fluid on both patients was the same. The face took on a flush as if there had been a rush of blood to the head, the pulse became stronger, the eyes brightened and the fingers and toes became warm. This indicated, the doctor said, that the fluid had been extended to the extreme parts of the body.

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HE COW.PARLORS OF

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When John Ruskin first saw Adele Domecq, the beautiful daughter of his father's partner, when she came on a visit to his home at Herne Hill, he promptly fell

"HEAD OVER HEELS"

in love with her "sweet oval face and graceful figure." But Adele could speak no English, and he knew nothing of her native tongue, Spanish; while his natural shyness made his efforts at love-making so ridiculous that she declared, "If this boy does not desist, I shall die of laughing."

But for young Ruskin it was the one love of a lifetime; and from the day when Adele became the wife of Baron Duquesne his "heart was dead within him."

It is told of a certain distinguished statesman of to-day that his first glimpse of the lady who became his wife was from the window of a clubroom in Pall Mall. The first glance, however, stimulated his curiosity so much that, leaving the club, he followed her at a discreet distance for more than an hour until she disappeared through the doorway of her home. Having thus ascertained her address he discovered her name, sought and obtained an introduction, and within a year, so impetuous was his wooing, he made her his wife.

Lord Battersea, so the story goes, won his richly-endowed bride, the daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, by stopping her horse which had bolted with her in Rotten Row; and when a man thus adds the character of hero to that of one of the handsomest men in England he has little difficulty in setting the wed- ding bells a-ringing.

The beautiful Duchess of Sutherland found the key to matrimonial luck in the number thirteen. In the early eighties, when the Countess of Rosslyn was giving a dinner party, she discovered to her horror that, unless another guest was produced, thirteen would sit down to dinner. To avert this calamity she called to her aid her young daughter, Lady Millicent, then a schoolgirl of sixteen, who not only made the desired fourteen, but, so captivated the fancy of the Marquis of Stafford, who took her in to dinner, that he had fallen in love with her before the first course was over.

THE BELLS WILL NOT RING OUT

They were sitting near the river's edge, watching the dimpled wavelets break on the corrugated bank. Suddenly she said, in a soft, dreamy voice:

I love to listen to the river, Henry dear, don't you? It is always babbling, babbling, yet it never has anything to say.

Yes, was the absent response, it reminds me so forcibly of you.

The rustle of a silken skirt was all he heard, as the drooping branches of a weeping-willow swallowed her up, away in the beyond.

Grandma: Now, Willie, what are they going to do with you when you grow up? What is your ambition? Little Willie (putting down his "Deadwood Dick") I'd like to have people tremble like aspen leaves at the very mention of my name.

Father, said Jack, would you like me to give you a birthday present? Yes, indeed. Then now is the time to double my weekly pocket money, so's I'll have the money to buy it with when your birthday comes.

Pickled Plums—Seven pounds of plums, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two teaspoonfuls of cloves. Fill a stone jar and earthen dish with alternate layers of fruit and sugar with spice and vinegar between each. Set this into a kettle of boiling water and cook until the plums are tender. Pour into cans and jars.

Baked plums are delicious but very rich. Fill a stone jar with alternate layers of fresh damson plums and sugar, cover, and let them bake slowly four or five hours in a moderate oven.

TOO MANY BEANS.

A woman writing on "Cooking for Threshers," says: The general supposition is that threshers are fond of beans, but they must get heartily sick of them before the close of the season. Beans are very hearty, and for that reason well adapted to the needs of a working man, but a daily diet of them fails to be appreciated after a certain length of time. If we offer beans at all they are lima beans thoroughly cooked and the liquor well seasoned with butter, in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of corn starch. These have never failed to be eaten with avidity. Sometimes the white beans may be made into succotash with green or canned corn; this dish is a welcome change from baked beans.

Regarding meats, men do not like pork unless it is fresh. A boiled fresh ham that may be sliced cold for supper, served with a nice catsup or mustard dressing never fails to please.

The best and cheapest meat we ever had for threshers was a stew of mutton of our own raising. Men who had expressed themselves as unable to eat mutton because of the "woolly" flavor, passed their plates for the third helping. Occasionally when threshers came upon short notice we have given them beef steak, but at the present price of beef that is rather expensive fare and is warmer and harder work to cook than a stew. In all instances, however, the cook has been the first one considered. It is downright foolish to make frosted cakes for threshers. Good plain cake and cookies are good enough for anyone. If some extra thing by way of a treat is desirable, make a freezer of ice cream or a fruit ice; the trouble would be less and it would be appreciated more. We economize in the matter of dishes as much as possible. There is no use serving the pie on individual plates; if transferred from the tin to a white plate and the pieces are well cut apart so as not to bother the one who helps himself, that is sufficient.

We do not believe in serving soups or puddings to threshers, who characterize them as "slops," and they do not nourish the consumer as there is need. Extremes are to be avoided. One may overdo as well as fall short in her cooking operations. Fancy cooking is as much out of place at such a time as an insufficient quantity.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

In these days nearly everyone has a rocker chair or two. They may be almost indefinitely preserved if one will only take the trouble to give them a coat of linseed oil every spring and follow it with a coat of varnish. The oil keeps the rattan soft and the varnish keeps it from getting dry and brittle. Then, if the woodwork, should there be any, gets a coat of paint once a year or so, the chairs will not only last long but will look well for years. And the woman can do the work herself instead of incurring a bill of several dollars.

A rug is like a "railroad stocking" in the rapidity with which it goes

at present to divulge the components of the fluid. In the demonstration he first bared the arm of the patient and laid open a vein. The fluid was then infused through a canula. Sixteen ounces of the fluid at a temperature of 106 degrees were infused in the cases of both patients.

According to those who witnessed the experiment the effect of the fluid on both patients was the same. The face took on a flush as if there had been a rush of blood to the head, the pulse became stronger, the eyes brightened and the fingers and toes became warm. This indicated, the doctor said, that the fluid had been extended to the extreme parts of the body. The infusion made the patient perspire.

Dr. Fralick says that when the fluid flows through the veins a compound forms and nascent oxygen is liberated. The fluid may be given through the mouth, rectum or subcutaneously. Two cancer patients, Dr. Fralick says, have been treated successfully with the fluid. Dr. Fralick has made in all 106 experiments and has met with encouragement in all of them.

THE LIGHT'S IN THE SKIES.

Over our sorrow
And over our sighs
Ever this message:
"The light's in the skies!"

Joy will be blooming
Where hope faints and dies;
Ever and ever—
"The light's in the skies!"

TRUTHFUL:

He—What in the world did you tell your father I had kissed you for?

She—He asked me how far along I had got.

DOING HIS BEST.

Inherited wealth, exclaimed the blase young man, with a dreary yawn, is a curse!

Then why don't you try and get rid of it? asked the youth who hadn't any inherited wealth.

I am doing the best I can, rejoined the other. I keep a yacht, run an automobile, belong to a swell golf club, and lend you money.

A little girl sat upon the floor crying. After a while she stopped and seemed buried in thought. Looking up suddenly she said:—

Mother, what was I crying about?

Because I would not let you go out and see the shop windows.

Oh, yes, and the little girl set up another howl—Bo-o-o!

Lieutenant: Where's the new recruit? Private: Don't know, sir. I heard him asking for some gun-cotton to sew a button on his tunic with, and I haven't seen him since t

Maid (breathlessly): Oh, miss, both the gents you is engaged to has called, and they're in the parlor, and somehow or other they've found it out, and oh, miss, I'm afraid there will be trouble!

Miss Flirtie: Horrors! Oh, dear!

What shall I do?

Maid (after reflection): I'll fix it. I'll run an' tell 'em you're cryin' y'r eyes out 'cause y'r father has lost all his money.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Vat's de madder, Izzy.

I am in great troubles. Ve soldt a man a set of teeth mit a gold plate at four dollars down und two a week. Und he hasn't made the sec-ond payment.

Vy don't you take de teeth awav from him?

Ve can't. He's got lockjaw,

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft." —Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napane Express

THE sudden collapse of President McKinley, after the hopeful reports sent out by the physicians, and surgeons, came as a sorrowful surprise and great shock to the civilized world. That there should be, as an aftermath, some severe criticisms and disputes among the surgeons is therefore no surprise. But the dispute might well be left over until the much lamented President is laid in the grave. The sympathy of all Canadians has been freely extended to Mrs. McKinley in this time of trouble and bygones have been forgotten here and in the Old Country in the large hearted sympathy extended to the bereaved. Not a jarring or discordant note has been heard among English speaking people. All have expressed in the choicest terms the sorrow felt at the sudden taking off of a great and good ruler of a mighty nation. There are lots of things in the States we don't like but there are more that have our hearty appreciation. For President McKinley as a gentleman and a well meaning ruler Canadians have always shown hearty appreciation, and in no country has more general sorrow been felt over his untimely taking off.

Seeing to Things.

One of our great ladies has this to say about how women view themselves out: "The 'seeing to things' idea is distinctly feminine. No man ever had it. Every woman is born with it."

"Men sit in a street and sit, watch the driver of a team and say, 'I'm glad to get his wheel off the track,' and not a man will move to help turn the driver, or even sign in where he is. Every woman in the car is saying 'Get up, getting and wishing she depended on me on the platform and see to that truck.'

"That's the thing that kills women. They try to carry the world on their shoulders, and they don't realize that the world is a great dust-fitter off without them puny scoundrels under it."

"When a little girl gets up in the morning he takes her bath, dresses her to the dinkiest, and says 'Good morning, kiss me, I'm your daddy,' and goes down town like a sensible man. I'll tell you what the big mess women do is like the

LENNOX FAIR

Itain spoiled the first day of the county show, and the races had to be declared off. In the latter part of the afternoon the weather cleared and everything looked promising for the baby show in the evening. The citizens of the town generally grasp this opportunity for seeing the exhibits in the palace, together with the baby show, and this year proved no exception to the rule, a large crowd being in attendance.

The baby exhibit this year was very small in comparison with other years. There were only two exhibits, one of each sex. Jessie Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hawley, was awarded first prize in the girls' class, and Muriel Hawley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Styles Hawley, first in the boys' class.

The Citizens' Band furnished music during the evening.

The exhibits in the palace were about up to the usual standard.

Among the exhibits that deserve special mention are:

C. A. Graham who had an extensive display of furs beautifully and tastily arranged, and came in for considerable favorable comment.

J. J. Haines' exhibit of boots and shoes attracted much attention and beyond mentioning the fact that it was awarded first prize as the best merchants' exhibit nothing more need be said.

The exhibit of furniture by the Gibbard Co. was very beautiful and certainly up to date in every respect.

J. W. Courtney, of Newburgh, had a good display of leather and furs.

The display of ladies work was large and well appreciated, as was evidenced by the crowd that was continually gathered in that section of the building.

SECOND DAY.

The second day dawned with the weather all that could be asked for and a large crowd was in attendance.

The exhibits in every class were large and the judges had their work cut out for them in their effort to pick the winners.

Following is the list of prize winners:

ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion and 3 of his get, in bridle—G H Williams.

Stallion 3 years old and over, in bridle—G H Williams, E A Douglas, D Benson.

Brood mare and foal by her side—Chas Brooks, J F Madden, Robt Madden.

Foal of 1901—A V Price, Ed Rendall, Adam Frisken.

3-year-old gelding or mare in harness—J F Miller, John Garrison.

2-year-old gelding or mare—J F Finnegan, J C Wood, R W Grange.

One-year-old of any sex—Robert Myers, Adam Frisken, A V Price.

Pair of carriage horses over 15½ hands to 16 hands in harness (stallions excluded)—Chas Houck, C Garrison, B E Johnston.

Pair carriage horses 15½ hands and under—N B Miller, H Hunter, E Russell.

Single carriage horse (stallions excluded) over 15½ to 16 hands, in harness—E A Kaylor, E A Douglas, Chas Houck.

Single carriage horse (stallions excluded) 15½ hands and under, in harness—C W Hamby, G H Williams, Chas Houck.

Pair coach horses in harness (stallions excluded)—Carscallen Bros., R McGuiness, S Baldwin.

Single coach horse in harness (stallions excluded)—Chas Hawley.

Judges—R H McKenna, V S, and Wesley Weese.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Foal of 1901—Milo & Mooney, Chas Brooks, J F Miller.

Mare and foal by her side—Milo & Mooney, J F Miller, Bert Martin.

3-year-old gelding or mare—Amos Snider, W Brandon.

2-year-old gelding or mare—Luke Sharp, Henry Creighton, S Baldwin.

Yearling, any sex—Robt McGuiness, Geo Clancy, Bert Martin.

Span of general purpose horses (stallions excluded) in harness, shown in the ring—Thos Wells, P E R Miller.

Judges—A J Shibley, J W Barber.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Stallion and three of his get, in bridle—G H Williams.

Stallion 3 years old and over in harness—

THE CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS CO'Y.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Senator GEO. A. COX. ----- President
E. R. WOOD, - Vice-President and Managing Director

4%

Capital - - \$2,500,00
Reserve Fund - 450,00

INVESTMENT BONDS.

This Company accepts sums of \$100 and upwards, issuing therefor its 4% investment bonds, payable to the order of part remitting the amount, upon the following conditions:—

- I. The Company agrees to pay 4% interest, payable half-yearly.
- II. The Company agrees to pay interest from date of receiving money to date of repayment.
- III. The Company agrees to pay exchange on all remittances.
- IV. The Company agrees to cash the bond at any time upon receiving 60 days' notice from party holding same.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Ontario Government to invest in the bonds of this Company—R. S. O., 1897, chapter 132, section 5-6.

The Dominion and Ontario Governments accept the Bonds of this Company as security to be deposited by life and fire insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Write for sample bond, copy of annual report and for further information to

F. W. BAILLIE, Assistant Manager, Toronto, Ont.

SHEEP—LEICESTERS.

Ram, two shears and over—R J Garbut, Alex Walker.

Ram, shearling—R J Garbut, C W Neville.

Ram lamb, 1901—R J Garbut, Alex Walker.

Two ewes, two shears and over—R J Garbut, C W Neville.

Two shearing ewes—R J Garbut, C W Neville.

Two ewe lambs, 1901—R J Garbut, C W Neville.

Ram, two ewes two shears and over, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs—R J Garbut.

Judge—L H Stover.

COTSWOLDS.

Ram, two shears and over—C W Neville, K P R Neville.

Ram, shearling—K P R Neville, C W Neville.

Ram lamb, 1901—C W Neville, K P R Neville.

Two ewes, two shears and over—K P R Neville, C W Neville.

Two shearing ewes—C W Neville, K P R Neville.

Two ewe lambs, 1901—K P R Neville, C W Neville.

Ram, two ewes two shears and over, two yearling ewes and two ewe lambs—C W Neville.

Judge—L H Stover.

DORSET HORSED.

Ram lamb, 1901—M N Empey, Bruce Martin.

Two ewes, two shears and over—Bruce Martin, M N Empey.

Two shearing ewes—Bruce Martin, M N Empey.

Two ewe lambs, 1901—Bruce Martin, M N Empey.

Ram, two ewes two shears and over, 2

Pair White Leghorns—P E R Miller.

Robt Boyes.

Pair brown Leghorns—W Dawson.

A Wagar.

Pair rose comb leghorns, brow Dawson, Mrs A Wagar.

Pair polands—A F Gerow.

Pair silver hamburghs—W Dawson.

DeLong.

Pair minorcas—W Dawson.

Buif wyandottes—J Bennett.

Pair golden wyandottes—W Dawson.

Pair andalusians—P Crouter, R Long.

Pair any other kind—Mrs A Wagar Dawson.

Pair ducks any variety other than tioned—W Dawson, P Crouter.

Pair langshans—P E R Miller, M Wagar.

Pair coochins—P E R Miller, P Crouter.

Judge—Joshua Knight.

FURNITURE, HARDWARE, E

Collection of window blinds, eas doors—M S Madole.

Display of furniture—Gibbard Co.

Display of hardware for general pu

—Madole & Wilson.

Improved cook stove with furni

Madole & Wilson.

Parlor and hall cook stove with fur

—Madole & Wilson.

Horseshoes to be shown by black from the hammer—Bert Martin.

Six brick, shown by manufacturer W Finnegan.

Judges—Jas Rennie, John M Joyce.

CARRIAGES AND AGRICULT

IMPLEMENT.

Market wagon, double—R Boye

Graham.

Lumber wagon—J A Peterson,

Dawson.

CANADA

65 COY.

NADA.

President
and Managing Director

tal - - \$2,500,000
erve Fund - 450,000

ID'S.

\$100 and upwards, issuing
able to the order of party
ng conditions :—

ay 4% interest, pay-

pay interest from
ay to date of repay-

pay exchange on all

cash the bond at any
0 days' notice from

ized by Ontario Govern-
s Company—R. S. O., 1897,

menis accept the Bonds
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s in Canada.

al report and for further in-
nt Manager, Toronto, Ont.

White Leghorns—P E R Miller,
Joyes.

brown Leghorns—W Dawson, Mrs
ar.

rose comb leghorns, brown—W
n, Mrs A Wagar.

polands—A F Gerow.

silver hamburghs—W Dawson, R J

g.

minorcas—W Dawson.

wyandottes—J Bennett.

golden wyandottes—W Dawson.

andalusians—P Crouter, R J De-

any other kind—Mrs A Wagar, W

n.

ducks any variety other than men-

—W Dawson, P Crouter.

langshans—P E R Miller, Mrs A

cochins—P E R Miller, P Crouter,
e—Joshua Knight.

NITURE, HARDWARE, ETC.

ction of window blinds, sash and

M S Madole.

ay of furniture—Gibbard Furni-

ay of hardware for general purposes

le & Wilson.

oved cook stove with furniture—

& Wilson.

r and hall cook stove with furniture

le & Wilson.

eshoes to be shown by blacksmith

e hammer—Bert Martin.

ricks, shown by manufacturer—R

egan.

—Jas Rennie, John M Joyce.

AGES AND AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS.

et wagon, double—R Boyes, C A

per wagon—J A Peterson, J F

Twelve Culvert apples—J A Peterson,
H Creighton, A Snider.

Twelve Duchess of Oldenburg apples—
A Snider, E R Sills, J F & N E Parks.

Twelve King of Tompkins County ap-

ples—J A Peterson, J F & N E Parks,
R Madden.

Twelve Maiden's Blush apples—C W

Hambly, R Madden, J C Creighton.

Twelve Rhode Island Greenings—P E

R Miller, J F & N E Parks.

Twelve Snow apples—J C Creighton,
P E R Miller, J F & N E Parks.

Twelve Wealthy apples—P E R Miller,
C W Hambly, C W Neville.

Twelve Yellow Bell Flower apples—J

F & N E Parks, H Creighton, Robert

Madden.

Twelve Northern Spy apples—W R

Furdy, J F & N E Parks, P E R Miller.

Six plums—L Parks, L Hartman, J A

Peterson.

Best 5 lbs. grapes—R Fennell, R Mad-

den, Miss Moyle.

Red pepper, best plant—E R Sills, A

J Dunbar, A Walker.

Six tomatoes—A J Dunbar, Thomp-

son Bros, R Madden.

Two citrons—A J Dunbar, E R Sills,

Thompson Bros.

Best floral display—Miss Moyle, C H

Welker.

CLASS XXIV—DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Judges—Mrs R Brisco, Mrs C R Alli-

son, Mrs W Pringle.

Flirkin or crock of butter, not less than

10 lbs, by maker—P Crouter, H Creigh-

ton, R J Delong.

Eight lbs butter in prints, exhibited by

maker—Mrs A Wagar, L Hartman, R J

Delong.

Two loaves home-made bread—J C

Creighton, Thos Clancy, L Hartman.

Two loaves baker's bread, exhibited by

baker—A Walker, E Pringle, E A Kay

lor.

Exhibit of honey in comb, by producer

—L Hartman, George Clancy.

Exhibit and quality extracted honey, by

producer—George Clancy, L Hartman.

Canned fruit, best display—S Barber,

P E R Miller, Mrs A Wagar.

Cheese—A F Gerow, Thos Clancy, C W

Neville.

Two bottles catsup—L Hartman, Mrs A

Wagar, R Hawley.

Two bottles home-made cucumber pick-

les—A Walker, Mrs A Wagar, P E R

Miller.

Two bottles home-made mustard pick-

les—H Creighton, P E R Miller, L Hart-

man.

Two bottles home-made mixed pickles

—Mrs A Wagar, L Hartman, A Walker.

Two bottles home-made pickled red

cabbage—L Hartman, A Walker, Mrs A

Wagar.

Two bottles home-made pickled onions

—Stella Barber, L Hartman, Mrs A

Wagar.

Two bottles pickled cauliflower—Mrs A

Wagar, A Walker, P E R Miller.

CLASS XXV—ARTS AND MANUFAC-

TURES.

Manufactured in 1900 and 1901.

Judges—J B Aylesworth, W Breeze.

Ten yards Canadian tweed—R Fennell,

A Walker.

Pair horse blankets—C A Graham, A

Walker.

Pair horse blankets, home-made — A

Walker, R J Delong.

Pair coarse boots by maker—Miss

Moyle, Wilson Bros.

Pair fine boots and shoes, by maker—

Wilson Bros.

Set farming harness—C A Graham, G

Clancy.

Set carriage harness—Geo Clancy, C A

Graham.

Set single carriage harness — George

Clancy, C A Graham.

Best display of pianos and organs—

F W Hart, R B Allen.

Best display by merchant—J J Haines,

C A Graham.

Best display of furs by merchant—C

A Graham.

Best display of robes and hides, with

hair or wool, manufactured in the coun-

ties—J W Courtney.

Best display of leather manufactured

in the counties—J W Courtney.

CLASS XXVI—LADIES' WORK, USE-

FUL.

Judges—H W Weese, Mrs Weese.

Twelve yards flannel—L Hartman, A

Walker.

Pair blankets—A Gilmore, W R Ayls-

worth.

Five yards woolen carpet—R Fennell,

Amos Snider.

Five yards rag carpet—L Hartman, P

E R Miller.

Hearth rug—Amos Snider, W R Ayls-

worth.

Two pair stockings, hand-made—A Gil-

more, Stella Barber.

Two pair socks—L Hartman, A Snider.

Two pair woolen mitts—L Hartman, W

R Aylsworth.

Home-made quilt—A Snider, W R

Aylsworth.

Knitted quilt—Stella Barber, R Nugent.

Slumbering rug—W R Aylsworth.



**Millinery
...Opening**

OF FALL STYLES IN

Hats, Bonnets, Suits,
Skirts, Jackets,

..... WILL BE HELD

THURSDAY Evening, 8 to 10 p. m.
THE 26th

AND ALL DAY

Friday
and Saturday,

THE 27th AND 28th.



Every one cordially invited to visit our rooms
and see this excellent display.

Everything new and much that is exclusive.

The King of Ranges, "Buck's Happy Thought"

Happy Thought Their Cue

IT took Money, Hands and Brains to perfect The Happy Thought Range, and it's the Range that ardent copiers have taken their cue from. : : : : :

Happy Thought Ranges

are made in 6 different sizes and 72 different styles. They have all the latest practical improvements such as the Corrugated Oven, Transparent Oven Doors, Unobstructable Oven Damper and a Thorough System of Oven Ventilation. : : : : :

150,000 Canadian Cooks Recommend Them.

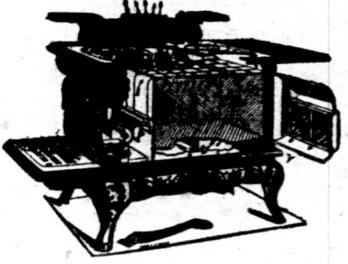
Write for illustrated pamphlet.

Manufactured by

The Wm. Buck Stove Co., Limited, Brantford

SOLD BY

T. H. WALLER.



SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHES.

Tweeds, Sutings, Worsteds and Overcoatings, to select from, and respectfully solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we will sell you the above at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Orders for Suits or Overcoats promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

PROF. DORENWEND
OF TORONTO,
HAIR GOODS ARTIST

Is Coming.

HE WILL BE AT

Paisley House,
NAPANEE,

MONDAY, SEPT. 23

With every kind and style of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, TOUPEES, BANGS, WAVY AND PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of all long hair in every length and shade.

His ART STYLES are known and worn by all classes everywhere.

Be sure to visit his Show Room at the hotel and see his new designs.

He will, free of charge, demonstrate by fitting you what is the most suitable and becoming to you.

Their use adds HEALTH, COMFORT and YOUNGER APPEARANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD should investigate and see his FEATHER

WEIGHT TOUPEES AND WIGS worn on over 55,000 heads.

Please remember Day and Date—Monday, Sept. 23rd

ADDINGTON COUNTY SHOW.

PRIZE LIST

Rheumatism

No other disease makes one feel so old. It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

M. J. McDonald, Trenton, Ont., had it after a severe attack of the grip; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as others have been, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and builds up the whole system.

Hood's PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Heifer, 2 years old—C W Neville, M Lockhead, R W Finnegan.

Heifer, yearling—R W Finnegan, M Lockhead, S Gilmour.

Heifer calf, 1901, are considered—Robt McGuiness, Jas Milligan, C W Neville.

Herd, 3 females milking—Jas Milligan, A Gilmour, R W Finnegan.

Judges—Samuel Elliott, J L Miller, R W Aylsworth.

CLASS 5—SHEEP.

(Coarse wool—Cotswold.)

Ram, 1 year and over—C W Neville, K P R Neville, A T Frink.

Ram lamb—C W Neville, K P R Neville, Shearling ewe—C W Neville, K P R Neville, A Gilmour.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—C W Neville, A T Frink, K P R Neville.

Ewe lamb—C W Neville, K P R Neville, A Gilmour.

Ram of any age—C W Neville—diploma. (Leicester or Lincoln.)

Ram, 1 year and over—Alex Walker, C W Neville.

Ram lamb—C W Neville, Alex Walker, Shearling ewe—C W Neville, K P R Neville, Alex Walker.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—C W Neville, K P R Neville, Alex Walker.

Ewe lamb—C W Neville, K P R Neville, Alex Walker.

Ram of any age—Alex Walker, diploma. (Fine wool—Southdowns.)

Ram, 1 year and over—M E Dawson, W Dawson, W A Potter.

Ram lamb—W Dawson, W A Potter, A Gilmour.

Shearling ewe—M E Dawson, W Dawson, W A Potter.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—W Dawson, M E Dawson, W A Potter.

Ewe lamb—W Dawson, M E Dawson, W A Potter.

Ram of any age—W Dawson, diploma. (Shropshire.)

Ram, 1 year and over—J F Dawson, S Gilmour.

Ram lamb—J F Dawson, S Gilmour.

Shearling ewe—J F Dawson, W Dawson, M E Dawson.

Ewe, 2 shears and over—J F Dawson, W Dawson, M E Dawson.

Ewe lamb—W Dawson, J F Dawson, S Gilmour.

Ram of any age—J F Dawson, diploma. Judges—M Shannon, Jas Ferrester, L H Stover.

CLASS 6—PIGS.

(Tamworth and Yorkshire.)

Boar, 1 year and over—Albert McKim, J C Creighton, Alex Walker.

Breeding sow—A Gilmour, Geo Clancy, P E R Miller.

Boar pig, 1901, age considered—J C Creighton, A Gilmour, P E R Miller.

Sow pig, 1901, age considered—J C Creighton, P E R Miller, Mrs J C Creighton.

Boar of any age—J C Creighton, diploma. (Berkshire, Suffolk, Essex and Chester White).

Boar, any age—W A Potter, Geo Clancy, R W Finnegan.

Boar, any age—W A Potter, Geo Clancy, R W Finnegan.

CLASS 7—POULTRY.

Pair geese—W Dawson, W A P Wm King.

Pair turkeys—P E R Miller, W A P Pair large fowls, Brahma or Cochinchina, Perry, P E R Miller, Ed Dawson.

Pair White Rocks—Rev J W Jones Dawson, A D Perry.

Pair Brown Rocks—A D Perry, W son, W A Potter.

Pair White Leghorns—A D Perry, Miller, W Dawson.

Pair Brown Leghorns—W Dawson, Miller, A D Perry.

Pair Hamburgs—Ed Dawson, W son, P E R Miller.

Pair ducks—W A Potter, W Dawson E R Miller.

Judges—L Hartman, J B Aylsworth.

CLASS 8—GRAIN OR 1901.

Half bushel fall wheat—Amos Snide Byrnes, J B Aylsworth.

Half bushel spring wheat, hard-Potter, Amos Snider, A Gilmour.

Half bushel rye—J B Aylsworth, mour.

Half bushel white corn in ear—J B worth, A Gilmour, Robt Nugent.

Half bushel yellow corn in ear Aylsworth, Richard Cook, Amos Snider.

Half bushel large peas—P E R Miller B Aylsworth, A Gilmour.

Half bushel small peas—S Gilmore Gilmour.

Half bushel barley—Alex Walker, Miller, A Gilmour.

Half bushel white oats—J B Aylsworth, C W Neville, Alex Walker.

Half bushel black oats—Alex Walker, E R Miller.

Half bushel buckwheat—Robt N John McKnight.

Half bushel timothy seed—P E R Amos Snider, C W Neville.

Peck colored beans—P E R Miller Neville, Geo Clancy.

Peck of white beans—J C Creigh W Neville, Robt McGuiness.

Dozen ears sweet corn—P E R Lewis Hartman, C H Garrison.

Sample hops, 3 lbs or more—John Knight, Robt Nugent, Jas Wheeler.

Judges—John Polmanteer, Wm. Fe John Fleming.

CLASS 9—VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

Half bushel Rose potatoes—A G Half bushel Beauty of Hebron pot John McKnight, Robt Nugent, J J worth.

Half bushel White Star potatoes Nugent, A Gilmour.

Half bushel American Wonder pot Robt Nugent, P E R Miller, A G

Half bushel Early Harvest pot Miles Wagar, A Gilmour, S Gilmour Six Swede turnips—Alex Walker Perry, A Gilmour.

Six table carrots—Robt Nugent Walker, W Gilmour.

Six field carrots—Alex Kellar, Nugent, John O'Brien.

Six mangold wurtzels—Robt N Miles Wagar, S Gilmour.

Six globe mangolds—J C Creighton Nugent, A Gilmour.

Six turnip root beets—A T Frit Creighton, Miles Wager.

Six long blood root beets—Alex V Robert Nugent, A Gilmour.

Six sugar beets—Robert Nugent Creighton, A Gilmour.

Six parsnips—P E R Miller, Alex John Fleming.

Peck of onions—G Clancy, Amos Alex Kellar.

One head cauliflower—L Hartman Miller, John Fleming.

One head cabbage—A Gilmour Walker, L Hartman.

Three roots celery—John Fleming Common field pumpkin—J B Ayl Perry, Alex Kellar.

Squash—Sanford Silver.

Six tomatoes—Alex Walker, M Jas Byrnes.

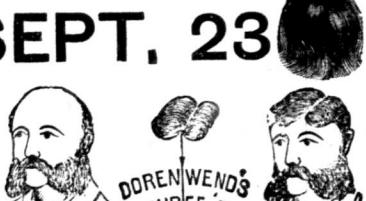
Six bunches grapes—Lewis Hart Gilmour.

Six Greening apples—P E R Miller Six Tolmar Sweet apples—Amos

L Hartman, J C Creighton.

Six Baldwin apples—C W Neville Nugent.

Six Ben Davis apples—P E R M Snider, Wm Perry.



HIS ART STYLES are known and worn by all classes everywhere.

Be sure to visit his Show Rooms at the Hotel and see his new designs.

He will, free of charge, demonstrate by fitting you what is the most suitable and becoming to you.

Their use adds HEALTH, COMFORT and YOUNGER APPEARANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD should investigate and see his FEATHER WEIGHT TOUPEES AND WIGS worn on over 55,000 heads.

Please remember Day and Date—Monday, Sept. 23rd

ADDINGTON COUNTY SHOW.

HELD AT TAMWORTH ON SATURDAY WAS A SUCCESS.

A Large Number of Exhibits—Fine Weather Greeted the 3,500 Visitors Present.

(Special to THE EXPRESS.)

The annual fair held at Tamworth on Saturday last was a success in every respect. About 3,500 visitors took advantage of the fine weather and were present. The exhibits of thoroughbred cattle were well up to the mark and the Messrs. Neville and Dawsons were on hand with a fine lot of sheep. The display of pigs was a good one. Mr. Albert McKim, of Tamworth, showed a Berkshiring boar weighing over 600 pounds, the largest one we have ever seen. There was also a very large exhibit of poultry of a high grade class, dairy goods, butter and cheese. Mr. Sanford Silver had an exhibition a squash weighing about 200 pounds. It was a dandy. The display inside the palace was very fine and we regret that lack of space this week prevents us from commenting on some of the beautiful work shown by the ladies. Mr. M. W. Simpkins was on hand as usual with his sewing and knitting machines and secured a couple of diplomas to add to his already long list. Mr. J. W. Courtney, of Newburgh, and Mr. Wm. King, of Tamworth, were also present with excellent exhibits of fancy leather, hides, robes, etc. The gentlemen's road race for trotters and pacers brought four starters: "Dick Trump," ch. geld., owned by W. D. Mace, secured first place; "Marmora Prince," bay geld., owned by A. B. Lloyd, second; "Black Johnny," black geld., owned by S. P. Fitzmartin, third; "King William," grey geld., owned by G. Asselstine, fourth. Taken altogether the show was up to the usual good standard, and all went away well pleased with the day's outing. The following is a complete list of prize winners:



TOUPEE'S.

CLASS 7—POULTRY.

geese—W Dawson, W A Potter, ing.
turkeys—P E R Miller, W A Potter, large fowls, Brahma or Cochin—A D P E R Miller, Ed Dawson.

White Rocks—Rev J W Jones, W W, A D Perry.

Brown Rocks—A D Perry, W Dawson, A Potter.

White Leghorns—A D Perry, P E R W Dawson.

Brown Leghorns—W Dawson, P E R A D Perry.

Hamburgs—Ed Dawson, W Dawson, E R Miller.

ducks—W A Potter, W Dawson, P Miller.

es—L Hartman, J B Aylsworth.

CLASS 8—GRAIN OF 1901.

bushel fall wheat—Amos Snider, Jas J B Aylsworth.

bushel spring wheat, hard—W A Amos Snider, A Gilmour.

bushel rye—J B Aylsworth, A Gil-

bushel white corn in ear—J B Aylsworth, Robt Nugent.

bushel yellow corn in ear—J B orth, Richard Cook, Amos Snider.

bushel large peas—P E R Miller, J worth, A Gilmour.

bushel small peas—S Gilmour, A ir.

bushel barley—Alex Walker, P E R A Gilmour.

bushel white oats—J B Aylsworth, Jeville, Alex Walker.

bushel black oats—Alex Walker, P Miller.

bushel buckwheat—Robt Nugent, McKnight.

bushel timothy seed—P E R Miller, Snider, C W Neville.

colored beans—P E R Miller, C W e, Geo Clancy.

white beans—J C Creighton, C ville, Robt McGuiness.

ears sweet corn—P E R Miller,

Hartman, C H Garrison.

pea hops, 3 lbs or more—John Mc-

nt, Robt Nugent, Jas Wheeler.

ges—John Polmanteer, Wm Fenwick,

Fleming.

CLASS 9—VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

f bushel Rose potatoes—A Gilmour.

f bushel Beauty of Hebron potatoes—McKnight, Robt Nugent, J B Ayl.

f bushel White Star potatoes—Robt nt, A Gilmour.

f bushel American Wonder potatoes—

Nugent, P E R Miller, A Gilmour.

f bushel Early Harvest potatoes—

Wagar, A Gilmour, S Gilmour.

Swede turnips—Alex Walker, Wm

, A Gilmour.

table carrots Robt Nugent, Alex er, W Gilmour.

field carrots—Alex Kellar, Robt nt, John O'Brien.

mangold wurtzels—Robt Nugent, Wagar, S Gilmour.

globe mangolds—J C Creighton, Robt nt, A Gilmour.

turnip root beets—A T Frink, J C hton, Miles Wager.

long root beets—Alex Walker, rt Nugent, A Gilmour.

sugar beets—Robert Nugent, J C hton, A Gilmour.

parsnips—P E R Miller, Alex Kellar, Fleming.

pot onions—G Clancy, Amos Snider, Kellar.

head cauliflower—L Hartman, P E R, John Fleming.

head cabbage—A Gilmour, Alex er, L Hartman.

ree roots celery—John Fleming.

mon field pumpkin—J B Aylsworth,

Perry, Alex Kellar.

tash—Sanford Silver.

tomatoes—Alex Walker, M Wagar, synes.

bunches grapes—Lewis Hartman, W our.

Greening apples—P E R Miller.

Tolman Sweet apples—Amos Snider,

rtman, J C Creighton.

Baldwin apples—C W Neville, Robt nt.

Ben Davis apples—P E R Miller, A r, Wm Perry.

Alexanders—C H Garrison, J C

Six Snow apples—A Gilmour, Mrs J C Creighton, Amos Snider.

Six Northern Spy apples—Mrs J C Creighton, C W Neville, Amos Snider.

Six St. Lawrence apples—L Hartman, Mrs J C Creighton.

Six pears—L Hartman, Wm Parks, John Fleming.

Twelve plums—R W Aylsworth, Miss Susie Moyle, P E R Miller.

One citron—Alex Walker, Geo Clancy, Jas Wheeler.

Two quarts cranberries—Alex Kellar, Jas Wheeler, R W Aylsworth.

Judges—J F Madden, N A Caton.

CLASS 10—DAIRY, ETC.

10 lbs butter in crock—Geo Clancy, L Hartman, Amos Snider.

6 lbs butter, roll or prints—L Hartman, Miles Wagar, P E R Miller.

Cheese, colored—P E R Miller, A Robinson, A D Perry.

Cheese white—A Robinson, P E R Miller, Philip McKinn.

Ten pounds honey—L Hartman, Geo Clancy second and third.

Ten pounds home-made sugar, cake—A Gilmour, Alex Walker, P E R Miller.

Loaf of home-made bread—Mrs J C Creighton, W Gilmour, John McKnight.

Judges—John Polmanteer, Wm Fenwick, John Fleming.

CLASS 11—DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pair horse blankets, home made—W Gil-

mour, Alex Walker.

Ten yards woolen carpet, home-made—Jas Wheeler, Amos Snider.

Ten yards rag carpet—P E R Miller, L Hartman, Miles Wagar.

Shawl, home-made—W Gilmour, Alex Walker, A Gilmour.

Ten yards flannel, home-made—L Hartman, W Gilmour, A Gilmour.

Hand-made white shirt, unwashed—A Gilmour, John Fleming, P E R Miller.

Pair woolen stockings—L Hartman, A Walker, W Gilmour.

Pair woolen socks—L Hartman, W Gil-

mour, Robt Nugent.

Pair men's woolen mitts—Amos Snider, L Hartman, Robt Nugent.

Pair ladies' woolen mitts—L Hartman, Miss Susie Moyle, Amos Snider.

Knit bedspread—Robt Nugent, Alex Walker, R W Aylsworth.

Tuft quilt—Alex Walker, A Gilmour, Jas Wheeler.

Quilted Quilt—John Fleming, F H Keech, R W Aylsworth.

Log Cabin quilt—Robt. McGuiness, John Fleming, Jas Wheeler.

Crochet bedspread—Amos Snider, Miss Susie Moyle, Robt Nugent.

Coverlet—F H Keech, L Hartman, A Gilmour.

Print patch work—A Gilmour, F H Keech, Amos Snider.

Home-made woolen rug—John Fleming, Miles Wagar, R W Aylsworth.

Home-made rug of cloth—F H Keech, Wm Perry, R W Aylsworth.

All woolen blanket—A Gilmour, L Hart-

man, John McKnight.

Judges—Mrs Jas Madden, Mrs Fred Johnson.

CLASS 12—FINE ARTS AND LADIES' WORK.

Crochet lace, home-made—R W Ayl-

worth, L Hartman, Amos Snider.

Pearl pillow shams—R W Aylsworth, Miss Susie Moyle, P E R Miller.

Collection of doilies—L Hartman, Jas Wheeler, Miss Susie Moyle.

Netting—L Hartman, P E R Miller, Jas Wheeler.

Crochet skirt in wool—L Hartman, Miss Susie Moyle, R W Aylsworth.

Embroidered pillow on silk cotton or linen—Miss Susie Moyle, L Hartman, P E R Miller.

Crazy patch work pillow—Jas Wheeler, A Gilmour, L Hartman.

Crochet or knit slippers—L Hartman, P E R Miller, Miss Susie Moyle.

Knitted lace, home-made—L Hartman, R W Aylsworth, Jas Wheeler.

Crochet work in wool—L Hartman, C G Coxall, Miss Susie Moyle.

Kensington embroidery—Miss Susie Moyle, P E R Miller, L Hartman.

Table drapery—L Hartman, Jas Wheeler, R W Aylsworth.

Darning on net—P E R Miller, R W Aylsworth, L Hartman.

Crazy patch work—James Wheeler, Miss Susie Moyle, C G Coxall.

Woolen slumber rug—R W Aylsworth, Geo Walker, Amos Snider.

Judges—Mrs A Wilde, Miss D Hawley.

CLASS 13—MANUFACTURES AND IMPLI-

MENTS.

Jump seat buggy—F H Keech, Jas Mil-

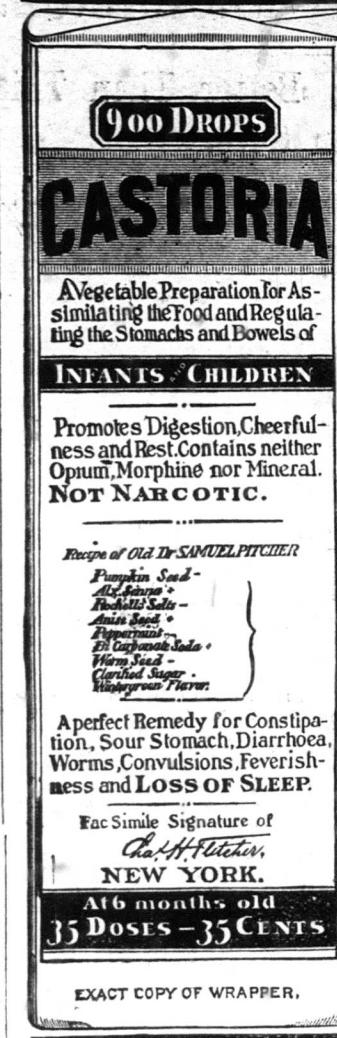
igan.

Family carriage—W D Mace, Jas Mil-

igan.

Buggy with top—W D Mace, Jas Mil-

igan.



SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
OF

Chas H Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas H Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Some Reasons
Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unexcelled by any other.

Reduces hard leather soft.

Especially prepared.

Keeps out water.

A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.

Reduces cost of your harness.

Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased.

Secures best service.

Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL
is sold in all
Localities

Manufactured by
Imperial Oil Company.

Sheepskin mat—J W Courtney, Wm King.

Calf, cow or horse-hide robe—J W Courtney, Wm King.

Robe of any kind—W D Mace, J W Courtney.

Collection or exhibit by tanner—J W Courtney, Wm King.

Sewing machine at work—M W Simpkin—diploma.

Knitting machine at work—M W Simpkin—diploma.

Plough—J H Richardson, John Hunter.

Gang plough—John Hunter, J H Rich-

a cabbage—A Gilmour, Alex Hartman.
 oots celery—John Fleming.
 n field pumpkin—J B Aylsworth, A Gilmour, L Hartman.
 y, Alex Kellar.
 -Sanford Silver.
 matoes—Alex Walker, M Wagar,
 es ches grapes—Lewis Hartman, W
 ening apples—P E R Miller.
 man Sweet apples—Amos Snider,
 n, J C Creighton.
 lvin apples—C W Neville, Robt
 Davis apples—P E R Miller, A
 m Perry.
 xanders—C H Garrison, J C
 W Parks.
 vert apples—Amos Snider, J C
 shess of Oldenburg apples—C W
 Hartman, Amos Snider.
 dens' Blush apples—L Hartman,
 lle, Mrs J C Creighton.
 innen—Miss Susie Moyle, L Hartman, P E
 R Miller.
 Crazy patch work pillow—Jas Wheeler,
 A Gilmour, L Hartman.
 Crochet or knit slippers—L Hartman, P
 E R Miller, Miss Susie Moyle.
 Knitted lace, home-made—L Hartman,
 R W Aylsworth, Jas Wheeler.
 Painting on silk or satin—L Hartman, P
 E R Miller, Amos Snider.
 Painting on china—P E R Miller, L Hart-
 man, Miss Susie Moyle.
 Kensington painting—L Hartman, Amos
 Snider, P E R Miller.
 Oil painting—Jas Wheeler, Miss Susie
 Moyle, L Hartman.
 Painting on bolting—R W Aylsworth,
 L Hartman, Amos Snider.
 Painting in water colors—R W Ayls-
 worth, Jas Wheeler, L Hartman.
 Crayon work—Jas Wheeler.
 Arrasene work—Miss Susie Moyle, R W
 Aylsworth, Amos Snider.
 Point work—L Hartman, P E R Miller,
 Miss Susie Moyle.

Table drapery—L Hartman, Jas Vneier,
 R W Aylsworth.
 Darning on net—P E R Miller, R W
 Aylsworth, L Hartman.
 Crazy patch work—James Wheeler, Miss
 Susie Moyle, C G Coxall.
 Woolen slumber rug—R W Aylsworth,
 Geo Walker, Amos Snider.
 Judges—Mrs A Wilde, Miss D Hawley.
 CLASS 13 — MANUFACTURES AND IMPLE-
 MENTS.
 Jump seat buggy—F H Keech, Jas Mil-
 ligan.
 Family carriage—W D Mace.
 Buggy with top—W D Mace, Jas Mil-
 ligan.
 Open buggy—W D Mace, F H Keech.
 Cutter—W D Mace, W A Fuller.
 Carriage harness, double—Geo Clancy.
 Single harness—Geo Clancy, W D Mace.
 Cordovan leather—J W Courtney.
 Pebble leather made in Ontario—J W
 Courtney,

Locanics Manufactured by
 Imperial Oil Company.

Sheepskin mat—J W Courtney, Wm King.
 Calf, cow or horse-hide robe—J W Courtney, Wm King.
 Robe of any kind—W D Mace, J W Courtney.
 Collection or exhibit by tanner—J W Courtney, Wm King.
 Sewing machine at work—M W Simpkins—diploma.
 Knitting machine at work—M W Simpkins—diploma.
 Plough—J H Richardson, John Hunter.
 Gang plough—John Hunter, J H Richardson.
 Lumber wagon—W D Mace, John McKnight.
 Market wagon—Richard Cook, Geo Milligan.
 Lumber or farm harness—Geo Clancy.
 Seed drill—S Gilmour, Jas MacCormack.
 Pulper—Alex Walker, S Gilmour.
 Set horseshoes, hammer finished showed
 by maker—Alex Walker, W D Mace.
 Judges—A Wilde, Alpine Woods.

MANY BECOME DESPONDENT.

Many persons become despondent because they have been unable to find a permanent cure for Hayema (salt disease) and blighted skin diseases, such as pinoplex, and blitcheen. "CILINEX" 20c; Tonie Pill will probably cure these ailments and make the skin healthy. Fresh box containing ten days' treatment, Price 25 cents at all druggists, or mailed on receipt of paper. Address: The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston, Ont.

Frank Idings, twenty-two years old, a blacksmith, was arraigned at the central police court at Cleveland, Ohio, as a suspicious character. Idings is alleged to have said in a saloon: "I belong to a society that will give \$50,000 to any man who will kill President Roosevelt." Idings at his hearing on Monday did not deny that he had made the statement. He was remanded to jail until the police will make every effort to find out all about him.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon to the Kingston General Hosptal.
 Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Naparée. 514

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Fridgo and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.
 Telephone—

A. S. ASHLEY,
DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—12 YEARS IN NAPARÉE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Naparée.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
 RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
 SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
 INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
 Naparée Branch.

or the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 10th day of September, 1901.

NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN P'D OR TO BE P'D TO SAID JUSTICE	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT AND GEN. OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
Insulting language...	July 13, '01	B. S. O'Loughlin	\$1.00	Forthwith ... to Tp. Treas.	... & to com.	
Non-payment of wages	July 27, '01	A. Storms.....	16.00	Aug. 5, '01 C'mplain't	.....
Assault	Aug. 30, '01	do	25	Sept. 16, '01 Not paid ..	Time not expir'	
Drunk and disorderly...	do	do	1.00	Sept. 30, '01 do ..	do	
Stealing	June 10, '01	James Daly .....	.....	.....	.....	Committed
Drunk and disorderly	June 12, '01	do	1.00	June 24, '01 .....	.....	Not paid
do	do	do	1.00	Forthwith .. Town .....	.....
do	June 17, '01	do	1.00	do .. do ..	.....
do	June 22, '01	do	1.00	do .. do ..	.....
do	do	do	1.00	do .. do ..	.....	Not paid
Inf. Liquor Lic. Act..	June 29, '01	do	2.00	do .. Town .....	.....
do	July 1, '01	do	10.00	do ..	.....	Left the county
do	July 8, '01	do	10.00	do .. Inspector ..	.....
Drunk and disorderly	July 6, '01	do .....	.....	.....	Central Prison ..	do ..
Vagrancy	July 10, '01	do .....	.....	.....	Reformatory ..	
Stealing	July 15, '01	do .....	.....	.....	Reformatory ..	
Wages	July 23, '01	do	3.50	Forthwith .. C'mplain't	.....
Wayward, unm'geable	July 30, '01	do .....	.....	.....	Reformatory ..	do ..
Vagrancy	July 29, '01	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and disorderly	July 26, '01	do	1.00	Forthwith .. Town .....	.....
Vagrancy	July 29, '01	do .....	.....	.....	Committed	
Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 14, '01	do	1.00	Forthwith .. Town .....	.....
do	Aug. 18, '01	do	1.00	do .. do ..	.....
Inf. Liquor Lic. Act..	Aug. 26, '01	do	20.00	.....	Inspector ..	
Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 5, '01	do	1.00	.....	.....	Not paid
Grossly insulting lang'	August 8, '01	C. E. Clancy	1.00	Forthwith .. to com. & to Tp. Treas.	.....
Assault	9, '01	do	2.00	do .. Coun. treas.	.....
do	9, '01	do	2.00	do .. do ..	.....
do	June 24, '01	J. Aylsworth	1.00	do ..	.....
Wilful inj. to per. prop'	do	do	Pen. \$1.00 Dam. \$4.00	do .. G. H. Card \$1 damage	.....
Disorderly conduct...	do	do	2.00	do ..	.....
do	do	do	do ..	do ..	.....
do	do	do	do ..	do ..	time extended	
do	25, '01	do	do ..	do ..	do ..	
Insulting language...	do	do	do ..	do ..	.....
Selling liquor during prohibited hours...	29, '01	do	15.00	do ..	.....
Insulting language...	July 3, '01	do	1.00	do ..	Okel Bowen 50¢ ½ penalty	
Assault	do	do	do ..	do ..	.....
Selling over one quart of liq. without licens'	do	do	50.00	July 24, '01 .....	.....	Quashed July 22nd on appeal
Insulting language...	25, '01	do	2.00	31, '01 .....	.....
Non-payment of wages	do	do	6.50	Forthwith ..	Lewis Clark	
Disorderly conduct...	August 3, '01	do	2.00	do ..	.....
Insulting language...	10, '01	do	do ..	do ..	.....
Wilful inj. to per. prop'	29, '01	do	Pen. \$2.00 Dam. \$5.00	Aug. 31, '01	John Anderson \$5 damages	

A true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending September 10th, 1901.

H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

A. D., 1901.

A TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.

You Want Something Better Than This World Can Give.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: Nehemiah viii, 15.—“Go forth unto the mount and fetch olive branches and pine branches and myrtle branches of thick trees to make booths.”

It seems as if Mount Olivet were unmoored. The people have gone into the mountain and have cut off tree branches and put them on their shoulders, and they come forth now into the streets of Jerusalem and on the house tops, and they twist these tree branches into arbors or booths. Then the people come forth from their comfortable homes and dwell for seven days in those booths or arbors. Why do they do that? Well, it is a great festal time. It is the feast of tabernacles, and these people are going to celebrate the desert travel of their fathers and their deliverance from their troubles, the experience of their fathers when, traveling in the desert, they lived in booths on their way to the land of Canaan. And so these booths also became highly suggestive—I will not say they are necessarily typical, but highly suggestive—of our march toward heaven and of the fact that we are only living temporarily here, as it were, in booths or arbors, on our way to the Canaan of eternal rest. And what was said to the Jews literally may be said figuratively to all this audience. Go forth unto the mountain and fetch olive branches and pine branches and myrtle branches and palm branches and branches of thick trees to make booths.

Now, if we are to-day going to succeed in building this gospel arbor we must go into the mount of God's blessing and fetch the olive branches, and whatever else we must have we must have at least two olive branches, peace with God and peace with man. When I say peace with God, I do not mean to represent God as an angry chieftain, having a grudge against us, but, I do mean to affirm that there is no more antagonism between a hound and a hare, between a hawk and a pullet, between elephant and swine, than there is hostility between holiness and sin. And if God is all holiness and we are all sin there must be a treaty, there must be a stretching forth of olive branches.

Oh, it does not make much difference what the world thinks of you, but come into the warm, intimate, glowing and everlasting relationship with the God of the whole universe! That is the joy that makes a hallelujah seem stupid. Why do we want to have peace through our Lord Jesus Christ? Why, if we had gone on in 10,000 years of war against God we could not have captured so much as a sword or a cavalry stirrup or twisted off one of the wheels of the chariot of his omnipotence. But the moment we bring this olive branch God and all heaven come on our side. Peace through our Lord Jesus Christ, and no other kind of peace is worth anything.

But then we must have that other olive branch, peace with man. Now, it is very easy to get up a quarrel. There are gunpowder Christians all around us, and one match or provocation will set them off. It is easy enough to get up a quarrel. But, my brother do you not think you had better have your horns sawed off? Had not you better make an

for what it produced and victory because it was brought into celebrations of triumph. And oh, how much we want the palm branches in the churches of Jesus Christ at this time! A great many Christians do not amount to anything. You have to shove them off the track to let the Lord's chariots come along.

Usefulness is typified by the palm tree. Ah, we do not want in the church any more people that are merely weeping willows, sighing into the water, standing and admiring their long lashes in the glassy spring. No wild cherry, dropping bitter fruit. We want palm trees, holding something for God, something for angels, something for man. I am tired, and sick of this flat, tame, insipid, satin slippers, namby-pamby, highty-tighty religion! It is worth nothing for this world, and it is destruction for eternity. Give me 500 men and women fully consecrated to Christ, and we will take this city for God in three years. Give me 10,000 men and women fully up to the Christian standard. In ten years 10,000 of them would take the whole earth for God. But when are we going to begin? We all want to be useful. There is not a man in the pews that does not want to be useful. When are we going to begin?

But the palm branch also meant victory. You all know that. In all ages, in all lands, the palm branch means victory. Well, now, we are by nature the servants of satan. He stole us, he has his eyes on us, he wants to keep us. But word comes from our Father that if we will try to break loose from this doing of wrong our Father will help us, and some day we rouse up, and we look the black tyrant in the face, and we fly at him, and we wrestle him down and we put our heel on his neck, and we grind him in the dust, and we say, “Victory, victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ!” Oh what a grand thing it is to have sin under foot and a wasted life behind our backs. “Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven and whose sin is covered.”

My text brings us one step further. It says, “Go forth into the mount and fetch olive branches and pine branches and myrtle branches and palm branches and branches of thick trees.” Now, you know very well—I make this remark under the head of branches of thick trees—that a booth or arbor made of slight branches would not stand. The first blast of the tempest would prostrate it. So then the booth or arbor must have four stout poles to hold up the arbor or booth, and hence for the building of the arbor for this world we must have stout branches of thick trees. And so it is in the gospel arbor. Blessed be God that we have a brawny Christianity, not one easily upset. The storms of life will come upon us, and we want strong doctrine: not only love, but justice; not only invitation, but warning. It is a mighty gospel; it is an omnipotent gospel. These are the stout branches of thick trees.

Well, my friends, you see I have omitted one or two points not because I forgot to present them but because I have not time to present them. I have shown you here is the olive branch of peace, here is the pine branch of evergreen gospel consolation, here the palm tree branch of usefulness and of victory

THE S.S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
SEPT. 22.

Text of the Lesson, Prov. xxiii,
29-35. Golden Text, Prov.
xx, 1.

29. “Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?” The committee have again asked us to meditate upon this familiar portion as a temperance lesson, which is certainly a better selection for such a lesson than the story of the new earth which they suggested as a temperance topic last quarter. The only cure for intemperance, which is self-indulgence, is to be found in self-control which can be accomplished in us only by the Lord Jesus Christ, who is able to subdue all things unto Himself (Phil. iii, 21). In this lesson, as in all lessons on sin, we may see not only the sinner, but the sinner's substitute, Him who, though he knew no sin, yet was made sin for us (II. Cor. v, 22). We know that the drunkards and also some other sinners are apt to have quite a full share of the six forms of suffering here enumerated, and no one can deliver but He who was a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, who so patiently endured the contentions and babblings of His enemies, who was wounded for our transgressions, and who after His weeping in Gethsemane must also have had redness of eyes. See Him, O sinner, as the one who loves you as you were never loved by even father or mother or dearest on earth, great as their love may have been, for He suffered before God for your sins and offers you full salvation from the consequences of your sins and deliverance from the power of them if you will only receive Him (Isa. lxx, 5, 6; Heb. v, 7; I. Thess. i, 10; Math. i, 21; I. John i, 9; Jude 24).

30. “They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.” These are the people who experience the sorrows of verse 29, but let wine suggest all the pleasures this world can offer, and they are very many of their kind. A great king tried them all and found them all vanity and vexation of spirit (Eccles. ii, 1-11), and what can the man do that cometh after the king? But see what the same king learned to say: “Thy love is better than wine. We will rejoice and be glad in thee. We will remember Thy love more than wine” (Song i, 2, 4).

31. “Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.” Commands to an unsaved person to do right are only provoking, for all his nature is against the right; the carnal mind is enmity against God, is not subject to His law and cannot be (Rom. viii, 7). God gave no law to Israel till He had redeemed them from Egypt. The only one thing He asks the sinner to do is to accept His salvation, receive His Son. Then, and only then, does He give commands to be obeyed. Notice in verses 15 and 26 and so often in this book the command is to “My Son,” and we are not sons of God till we receive His Son as our Savior (John i, 12; I. John v, 12). Having become children of God and partakers of the divine nature (II. Pet. i, 4), we are to let Him possess our whole being, look through our eyes, hear with our ears, work with our hands, walk with our feet, speak by our mouths. In this way He will not look where He should not, and when tempted

great thought is himself and ho gratify himself. When Christ possessed of a heart, He who earth pleased not Himself (Rom 8) will live again in that soul own life, making the person and more like Himself until awake in His likeness (II. Cor. 18; Ps. xvii, 15).

PNEUMATIC CLOCKS.

The City of Paris is being supplied with a system of p clocks worked by compressed air under electrical control. The area of the city is divided into sections about a mile and three-quarters in radius, and in the center of each section is a station provided with reservoirs of compressed air, which air-pipes extend to all clocks included in the section. Means of electro-magnets, every minute with currents from commutator controlled by a master clock at the central station, the pipes are intermittently connected with the reservoirs, and thus compressed air, once every minute drives forward the hands of the clocks.

CASE OF A HIGHLANDER.

RESULTS OF A WOUND HEAD FROM BOER SHELL.

He Was Rendered Deaf and Dumb and also Lost His Memory.

One of the most remarkable on record is related by a gentleman in Boston who has just returned from South Africa. It is that of a piper, serving with the Gordon Highlanders, who was rendered deaf dumb and also lost his memory, the result of a shock caused by being struck with a fragment of a pound shell. The name of the injured man was Fraser, and it is said he is still undergoing treatment at government hospital in Netley, England.

The shell burst in the centre of the Gordon Highland Regiment during the fight at Modder River, knocking over 21 men, 16 of whom were killed outright. Fraser was first thought to be dead and left lying on the battlefield late at night, when he was picked up by an ambulance corps. There was a big gash on the left side of the head, the skull being smashed.

On being removed to the hospital Fraser regained consciousness, was unable to articulate even simplest words, and the noise failed to attract his attention. The nurses then wrote several letters, but the look of blank amazement on his face when they held before him led them to believe at first that he had lost his reason.

An intricate surgical operation required to renew the broken fragments of bone, which were repaired by a silver plate, and for several weeks the wounded man hovered between life and death.

LIFE AND DEATH. During all this time he was unable to hold any communication with nurses or attendants, and was obliged to make his wants known best he could by pointing at various objects.

As soon as he was able to be fed he was sent to Bloemfontein thence to Cape Town, and little recovered the power of speech. His hearing, too, gradually returned, and then it was discovered his memory, up to the time he gained consciousness in the hospital, was a blank. He failed to recognize many of the members of the regiment with whom he had been on intimate terms, he could not read or write, didn't know his own name, and unable to tell whether his parents were alive or not.

as good we could not have captured so much as a sword or a cavalry stirrup or twisted off one of the wheels of the chariot of his omnipotence. But the moment we bring this olive branch God and all heaven come on our side. Peace through our Lord Jesus Christ, and no other kind of peace is worth anything.

But then we must have that other olive branch, peace with man. Now, it is very easy to get up a quarrel. There are gunpowder Christians all around us, and one match or provocation will set them off. It is easy enough to get up a quarrel. But, my brother do you not think you had better have your horns sawed off? Had not you better make an apology? Had not you better submit to a little humiliation? "Oh," you say, "until that man takes the first step I will never be at peace with him. Nothing will be done until he is ready to take the first step!" You are a pretty Christian. When would this world be saved if Christ had not taken the first step? We were in the wrong. Christ was in the right, all right and forever right. And yet he took the first step. And instead of going and getting a knotty scourge with which to whip your antagonist, your enemy, you had better get up on the radiating mount where Christ suffered for his enemies and just take an olive branch, not stripping off the soft, cool, fragrant leaves, leaving them all on, and then try on them that gospel switch. It will not hurt them, and it will save you. Peace with God, peace with man. If you cannot take these two doctrines, you are no Christian.

But my text goes further. It says "Go up into the mountain and fetch olive branches, and pine branches." Now, what is suggested by the pine branch? The pine tree is healthy, it is aromatic, it is evergreen. How often the physician says to his invalid patients: "Go and have a breath of the pines. That will invigorate you." Why do such thousands of people go south every year? It is not merely to get to a warmer climate, but to get the influence of the pine. There is health in it, and this pine branch of the text suggests the helpfulness of our holy religion. It is full of health—health for all, health for the mind, health for the soul. I knew an aged man who had no capital of physical health. He had had all the diseases you could imagine. He did not eat enough to keep a child alive. He lived on a beverage of hosannas. He lived high, for he dined every day with the King. He was kept alive simply by the force of our holy religion. It is a healthy religion, healthy for the eye, healthy for the hand, healthy for the feet, healthy for the heart, healthy for the liver, healthy for the spleen, healthy for the whole man. It gives a man such peace, such quietness, such independence of circumstances, such holy equipoise. Oh, that we all possessed it, that we possessed it now! I mean it is healthy if a man gets enough of it. Now, there are some people who get just enough religion to bother them, just enough religion to make them sick, but if a man take a full, deep, round inhalation of these pine branches of the gospel arbor he will find it buoyant, exuberant, undying, immortal health.

But my text takes a step further, and it says, Go into the mountain and fetch olive branches and pine branches and palm branches. Now, the palm tree was very much honored by the ancients. It had 360 different uses. The fruit was conserved, the sap was a beverage, the stems were ground up for food for canoes. The base of the leaves was turned into hats and mats and maskets, and tree grew 85 feet in height sometimes, and it spread leaves four and from the root to the top of the highest leaf there was usefulness. The five feet long. It meant usefulness, and it meant victory—a usefulness

for this world. We must have stout branches of thick trees. And so it is in the gospel arbor. Blessed be God that we have a brawny Christianity, not one easily upset. The storms of life will come upon us, and we want strong doctrine; not only love, but justice; not only invitation, but warning. It is a mighty gospel; it is an omnipotent gospel. These are the stout branches of thick trees.

Well, my friends, you see I have omitted one or two points not because I forgot to present them but because I have not time to present them. I have shown you here is the olive branch of peace, here is the pine branch of evergreen gospel consolation, here the palm tree branch of usefulness and of victory, and here are the stout branches of thick trees. The gospel arbor is done. The air is aromatic of heaven. The leaves rustle with the gladness of God. Come into the arbor. Come into the booth. I went out at different times with a fowler to the mountains to catch pigeons, and we made our booth, and we sat in that booth and watched for the pigeons to come. And we found flocks in the sky, and after awhile they dropped into the net, and we were successful. So I come now to the door of this gospel booth. I look out. I see flocks of souls flying hither and flying thither. Oh, that they might come like clouds and as doves to the window. Come into the booth. Come into the booth.

A WONDERFUL FEARL.

The most famous pearl discovered in Australia of late years is that known as the Southern Cross. It consists of a cluster of nine pearls in the shape of a crucifix, and is almost perfect in proportion. This freak of nature was picked up at low water on the Laccapede Islands by a beachcomber named Clark; it was last sold for \$50,000.

DO NOT PULL PUPIL'S EARS.

Teachers in German schools have been prohibited from pulling the ears of pupils. It is declared that many children have thus been rendered permanently deaf. It has been established also that a woman 35 years old, whose ear was pulled by a consumptive teacher during her childhood, has suffered from a clear case of lupus ever since.

FOR AN ENEMY'S SHOT.

Careful observations have been made in order to find out which colors for uniforms present the best marks for the enemy's shot, and it has been found that the most fatal color is red, rifle green coming next, brown third, while Austrian bluish-grey is the least fatal.

FOR THE DEAF.

In a Ballarat (Australia) church special accommodation is provided for deaf worshippers, a diaphragm having been rigged up in the vicinity of the pulpit, from which the sound of the clergyman's voice is carried in tubes to the ears of such of his flock as may be afflicted with a hardness of hearing.

SOMEWHAT ANTICIPATORY.

"A man is going to try to cross the Niagara river gorge on a bicycle with grooved wheels."

"Is he? Wonder if he'd like grooved wheels on his hearse?"

Hetty—"Looking over the dictionary again? Evidently you find it intensely interesting." Bertha—"No not interesting, but amusing. It spells words so differently from the way I spell them, you know."

fact till he had redeemed them from Egypt. The only one thing He asks the sinner to do is to accept His salvation, receive His Son. Then, and only then, does He give commands to be obeyed. Notice in verses 15 and 26 and so often in this book the command is to "My Son," and we are not sons of God till we receive His Son as our Savior (John i, 12; I. John v, 12). Having become children of God and partakers of the divine nature (II. Pet. i, 4), we are to let Him possess our whole being, look through our eyes, hear with our ears, work with our hands, walk with our feet, speak by our mouths. In this way He will not look where He should not, and when tempted we must, like sinking Simon, cry, "Lord, save me!"

32. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." There is a last of all things sinful; they come to an end, and then there is the eternal reaping. Those who sow to the flesh reap corruption, and those who sow the wind reap the whirlwind (Gal. vi, 8; Hos. viii, 7). There may come a time when Prov. i, 24-31, shall be the experience of many, when because they would not listen to God they shall call, but He shall not answer, and finally they shall have to hear Him say, "Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels!" (Math. xxv, 41.) In the case of those who are redeemed by His precious blood, in whom He has come to live, the last on earth is only a step to greater glory, to die is gain, to depart and be with Christ is far better (Phil. i, 21, 23).

33. "Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things." Woman represents the worst as well as the best in Scripture. The true Church is the bride of Christ and is espoused as a chaste virgin to Christ, while the false church is compared to a harlot (Rev. xix and xvii and II. Cor. xi, 2). If drunken with wine, we behold the evil, but if filled with the Spirit it we shall see Jesus only (Eph. v, 18). The heart is the great center from which evil or good proceeds. See in this chapter verses 15, 17, 19, and then verse 26 as the only way to be right.

34. "Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast." This certainly suggests the saying of David, "Truly as the Lord liveth there is but a step between me and death" (I. Sam. xx, 3). Inasmuch as life in this mortal body is so uncertain how foolish it is to continue a moment longer in sin when God is beseeching us to be reconciled to Him and to accept the redemption which He has so fully provided and which He bestows so freely! (Isa. i, 18; Math. xi, 28; II. Cor. v, 20; Rom. iii, 24.) The God in whose hand our breath is and whose are all our ways (Dan. v, 23) is very gracious. He is slow to anger and not willing that any should perish (II. Pet. iii, 9), but He will by no means clear the guilty unless they accept Him.

35. "They have stricken me; I was not sick; they have beaten me, I felt it not. When shall I awake? I will seek it yet again." Just as before the deluge, so now. The imagination of the thoughts of the heart of man is only evil continually (Gen. vi, 5). They regard not the work of the Lord, neither consider the operation of His hands (Isa. v, 12). They become dead or indifferent to all the Lord's pleadings, and their one thought is how to gratify their desires. A father has been known to become so injurious to his children's clothing with which to obtain that which his cravings desired. A mother may forget, nature may fail. Man left to himself is only a beast (Ps. xlix, 12) and often worse than many; his

to hold any communication with nurses or attendants, and was obliged to make his wants known best he could by pointing atous objects.

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The case excited a great d attention among the hospital ors, and every effort was mad bring a ray of light to the darkened mind. A gun was tal his cot by a sergeant who had ed in his regiment, but he even know what it was, and on with amazement while the geant explained its use and thod of handling it.

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As Fraser gradually t stronger another soldier in th pital undertook to teach hi read and write. He was I when the idea was first sug and worked hard, but the tas by no means an easy one, a teacher was often discourag find that he had forgotten the ing of many of the simplest which had been explained to h the previous day.

"When I last heard from said the gentleman who tel story, 'he had recovered suff to be sent home to Englan treatment. I talked with him dock at Cape Town the day he ed, and he seemed like a fair intelligent fellow, speaking with culty, however, like a very child troubled with a lisp.

"He said his head troubled him times, and the doctors had v him against any unusual or exercise, but that he was deter as soon as his health would of hard work to set about an education over again."

THE HEIGHT OF BRITON

Statistics have recently been lected of the height of 10,000 lish boys and men. At the w seventeen these averaged 5ft. at the age of twenty-two, 5ft. At seventeen they weighed 10s at the age of twenty-two, 10st. No nation is increasing in and weight so rapidly as the ish. In fifty years the averag gone up for the whole nation 5ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 5ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The a height of the British upper at thirty years of age is 5ft. of the farm laborer, 5ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ The criminal class brings dow average, as their height is b 5 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

A COSTLY DISPUTE.

There was a merchant of who left a fortune of \$3,000 and 105 lawyers were engaged the heirs to dispute certain bec The case has just been settled lawyers have got \$2,600,00 the heirs have shared the rema

bought is himself and how to himself. When Christ takes of a heart, He who on leased not Himself (Rom. xv, live again in that soul His le, making the person more like Himself until they in His likeness (II. Cor. iii, s. xvii., 15).

PNEUMATIC CLOCKS.

City of Paris is being rapidly d with a system of public worked by compressed air electrical control. The entire the city is divided into sec bout a mile and three-quarters us, and in the center of each is a station provided with a ir of compressed air, from air-pipes extend to all the included in the section. By of electro-magnets, energized minute with currents from a tator controlled by a master the central station, the airre intermittently connected he reservoirs, and thus the ssed air, once every minute, forward the hands of the

OF A HIGHLANDER

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ON THE FARM.

BEEF RINGS.

Supplying the farm home with fresh meat has always been a difficult task, hence salt pork has become proverbial as the one meat diet of the farmer. It may be occasionally varied by a little salt beef or a leg of mutton, but the bill of fare is certainly monstrous on many a farm. Fat pork, in some form or other, three times a day in hot weather is not conducive to the best of health, to say the least of it. In early years it could not be helped very well, but of late years the farmers of Ontario have found a method of getting over the difficulty. As a rule, a farmer likes to provide everything he can for the table of his own raising, but of recent years farmers have been getting away from that. In some places enterprising butchers have begun regular rounds through the country, selling fresh meat during the summer months; in other places the farmers have taken the matter of the summer supply of meat into their own hands and have formed what are called beef rings. The growth of these beef rings has been very rapid and in some places they have been in successful operation for fully ten years.

If a farmer were to kill a beef for his own house he could not use much of it fresh and would have to salt down a lot, but if a number of farmers club together and kill an animal each in turn, dividing the carcass properly between them, they can all have fresh meat all summer. So a beef ring is simply an organization of farmers whose object it is to furnish themselves with a quantity of fresh beef at least weekly during the summer months. The working of the ring may be varied to cover a period of sixteen to forty weeks, or even more. There can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the plan where once introduced and thoroughly carried out. In order to get a ring organized many methods may be adopted. Like most good things, the first attempt may not succeed, but if one, or two, or more, become thoroughly interested about the matter, no great difficulty should be experienced in organizing a beef ring.

A few suggestions along the line of organizing are here offered which have been mostly gained from practical experience. Usually in a neighborhood, if one or more persons talk the matter over, then call a meeting sending a postal card to twenty or thirty residents stating the time and place of the meeting and that the object is to form a beef ring, no difficulty whatever need be apprehended but that the results will be satisfactory.

The only hindrances to be feared are one or more obstinate persons such as are to be found in almost all neighborhoods, who won't join nor let others if they can help it, and the ever-present possibility of an objector who will not have anything to do with it unless he can have it all his own way and who takes most of the time of the meeting to discuss other opinions. There is no room in a beef ring for a crank.

At the initial meeting discuss a general outline of the plan, then appoint a committee of three or four to draw up rules, which should be considered and adopted at a future meeting. Those only who intend joining the ring should have a right to vote and discuss the rules of the ring. At the adjourned meeting adopt the rules, appoint a president,

can get hold of, and feed on the floor. Another plan is to buckle a strap tightly around the throat. Give plenty of exercise and tone up the digestion.

A horse's feet can be kept from becoming hard and dry by simply wetting them every morning when watering.

He will soon expect and lift his foot ready to be dipped in the pail. It has been proved beyond doubt that too heavy shoes are used on the average horse.

Light shoes are much more satisfactory on farm horses as they can do more work with less wear and tear.

The shoe is made to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and serve its purpose the better it is for the horse.

Lighter shoes—fewer leg weary horses, more humanity and more profit.

WHERE GAMES COME FROM

THE MANY SPORTS WHICH INDIA HAS GIVEN ENGLAND.

Nearly All The Jolliest Games Were Started Amongst Anglo-Indians.

A new sport has just made its very welcome appearance at Ranchagh. It is a replica of the Indian pastime of pig-sticking—with sundry modifications. As the law would look sternly upon the utilization of real live porkers in the sport and moreover, the ordinary domestic pig is, for obvious reasons, not to be relied upon to provide much fun, a stuffed animal is used.

This is attached by a long string to the saddle of one of the players (who takes somewhat the same part as the "hare" in paperchasing), and the rest pursue with the regulation "hog-spear."

The object of the "pig" is to avoid the hunters as long as possible, while they endeavor to obtain the honor of "first spear." The sport is said to be almost as exciting as the real thing.

Nor is this pastime the only thing in games that India has given to Englishmen. Polo, for instance, has been played on the Indian frontier from time immemorial. The name is probably derived from the Thibetan "puplu"—a ball. It was first introduced into England by the 10th Hussars in 1871. In April of that year the first polo match ever played in England took place at Aldershot.

THE INDIAN ORIGIN

of the gymkhana now so popular in England is betrayed by its name. Ingenious minds are always at work devising new events calculated to add interest to one of these meetings. One of the most amusing is the "nock-tie race." For this each competitor needs the assistance of a lady. Midway in the race each horse man dismounts, and has his tie adjusted for him by his fair friend—the start having been made with neckgear in hand—then remounts and gallops on to the winning-post. It is obvious that those who can secure ladies of the deftest fingers and coolest heads as coadjutors have the best chance of winning.

In the needle-and-thread race each competitor gallops to an appointed spot, and there endeavors to thread a needle with which he has been supplied at the starting-post. The needle threaded successfully, he is at liberty to steer for the winning-post. It should be noted that the needles must be threaded on horseback, therefore, the temper of one's mount is a thing to be considered ere entering for this event. Moreover, after a hard gallop one's fingers are seldom in a condition to make the

BUYING WESTERN HORSES

A NEW ERA OPENED UP FOR THE NORTH-WEST.

Experts Who Know How to Detect a Flaw—Horses Passing Muster.

Col. Dent's recent visit to Alberta to purchase horses for the British Army has opened up a new era for horse ranchers in the Northwest. A large market and good prices are now assured them.

Calgary was the place where the largest number were purchased about 600 being bought there and the bulk of the others in the ranching districts to the south, High River and Macleod and further east in the Medicine Hat country. On the days appointed for the sales riders behind fine bunches of horses were to be met on all the trails leading to town, on their way to the grounds where the animals were to be examined and tested. It would take a pretty sharp man to get ahead of the British buyers, with their clever veterinary, experienced in "culling" the cavalry horses in South Africa. He detected the least flaw at a glance. The western ranchers have the reputation of being pretty sharp on a horse deal, especially when the buyer is from "down east," but it is safe to say few defective animals were pawned off on the Government this time.

HORSES PASSING "MUSTER."

It is another matter, however, to tell the disposition of a western range horse. On such an occasion as this he may be "caught up" off the bald-headed prairie, where he has been running with the bunch, and with a little work be gentled down to look just a nicely spirited horse. An experienced rider will see that the back cinch of the saddle isn't girthed up tight, for then he would buck. Now, if he doesn't show the whites of his eyes too much and snort, he will pass muster. But woe betide the unfortunate "pilgrim" who tries to ride him—he will get "piled" sure. For a few vivid seconds the "rider" will hang to the horn and "grab for the leather" as the horse with humped back and head between his legs "goes to it," and he looks for a soft spot on the ground.

"Oh, he's plumb gentle as a kitten; never a buck in him; regular lady's horse." The buyers look dubious and smile at this assurance from a rider in high-heeled boots and spurs, who holds a wild-eyed cow pony by the reins. "Well, show him off," they say. The "buster" swings smartly into the saddle as the broncho swerves round, and with a tight rein the horse proceeds sideways, shieing and snorting at everything in sight. "Don't pull so hard on that big Mexican bit or you will break his neck," they shout. Of course, he is rejected. "That will do," he is told. Imagine poor Tommy Atkins mounted on such a brute! Horses of this kind are not always freshly-broken bronchos, but are just "onry," and remain so all their lives, acting thus when least expected. They are known out west as mean horses and can never be trusted. In some big bunches there are "outlaws," animals that nobody can ride.

BRANDED IN ARMY STYLE.

After the horses were bought they were branded in the usual army style with hot irons from a fire close at hand. One horse objected strongly, making things lively as the red hot iron touched his hide. Two rope horses and half a dozen men finally succeeded in flopping him over on his side. Then came the letting loose again—just at a critical moment when everyone was dodging a whirlwind of hoofs, a nigger horseman, Arkansas Cooper, jumped in and did

or attendants, and was obliged to make his wants known as he could by pointing at various objects.

Soon as he was able to be moved, he was sent to Bloemfontein and to Cape Town, and little by recovered the power of speech, earing, too, gradually returned; then it was discovered that memory, up to the time he re-consciousness in the hospital, blank. He failed to recognize of the members of the regiment whom he had been on intimate terms with, he could not read or write, know his own name, and was to tell whether his parents alive or not.

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It was thought that perhaps one of the familiar bagpipe bring some train of recollection, a piper was sent for. He tried the pipe with interest, but was asked if he knew what it was

SHOOK HIS HEAD.

Identically enjoyed the music when instrument was playing, but no recollection of even the familiar tunes. When requested if he could play, he at once said he could, but the attempt in dismal failure.

Fraser gradually became another soldier in the hospital, undertook to teach him to read and write. He was pleased the idea was first suggested, worked hard, but the task was means an easy one, and his was often discouraged to that he had forgotten the meaning of the simplest words had been explained to him on previous day.

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At the initial meeting discuss a general outline of the plan, then appoint a committee of three or four to draw up rules, which should be considered and adopted at a future meeting. Those only who intend joining the ring should have a right to vote and discuss the rules of the ring. At the adjourned meeting adopt the rules, appoint a president, secretary and committee of management. The essentials to success are a strict observance of the rules by all members of the ring. It will not do for one member to put in a lean animal while others put in first-class stock.

The rules should give a name to the ring, should state the limit of dressed weight of the animals supplied, also that they are to be sound, in good condition, and not over three years of age, a heifer or steer.

Another rule should adopt a basis of settlement for balances of beef. Some rules provide for a dressed weight of 400 to 500 lbs. Between those limits a member receives 6c. per lb. for the difference between the weight of beef he puts in and the weight of beef he receives. Those who put in less than 400 lbs. pay 7c. for the difference between that supplied and received. Those who put in over 500 lbs. receive 5c. for the difference. The object is to keep within limits. The penalties received in this way usually amount to \$2 to \$5 and remunerate the inspectors.

The rules should state the day of the week the animals are to be killed. Each member has to furnish two cotton bags, so that the butcher always has one on hand. Each member in our ring gets, or arranges to get, his own beef. Some rings kill twice a week and deliver to or near each member. Where animals are killed twice a week there should be at least forty members in the ring, so that only about 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. will be received at any one time.

In several cases one share is subdivided between two families. The butcher follows a rotation in cutting. He lays the cuts on a broad table, exactly in the same order. Then he starts member No. 1 at first place on table; next time he starts No. 1 at second place on table, and so on throughout the term.

This gives each member a complete animal during the twenty weeks. The rules should provide for a committee of management with power to arrange all details and to inspect animals, or another committee may be appointed for that purpose. The rules should bind members to observe them and should be signed by each.

The order in which to furnish animals should be decided by lot. Put twenty cards with 1 to 20 on them in a hat, then let first signer draw, and so on. Suit the rules to the local conditions.

HORSE TALK.

After washing the stains of manure from a white horse and he has dried, rub him with a piece of chalk. If the stains are light the chalk will remove them without washing.

If your horse paws in the stable buckle a strap around the leg just above the knee, to which attach a trace chain. When he paws the chain will strike his shin. After a little of this punishment he will stop.

Cribbing will cause colic. It is a habit hard to cure when really formed, but can be prevented if noticed at the very beginning.

Keep in a box stall with smooth sides, i.e., no projections that he

it is obvious that those who can secure ladies of the dearest fingers and coolest heads as coadjutors have the best chance of winning.

In the needle-and-thread" race each competitor gallops to an appointed spot, and there endeavors to thread a needle with which he has been supplied at the starting-post. The needle threaded successfully, he is at liberty to steer for the winning-post. It should be noted that the needles must be threaded on horseback, therefore, the temper of one's mount is a thing to be considered ere entering for this event. Moreover, after hard gallop one's fingers are seldom in a condition to make the operation noticeably easy.

The "Victoria Cross" race is one of the most amusing events that a gymkhana boasts. Each competitor has to "rescue" an absurd dummy, supposed to be lying wounded and helpless on the course, and bear it in triumph to the winning-post. The spectacle thus supplied is ludicrous in the extreme, especially when the "rescued" ones are made in the likeness of prominent personages of the day, as is sometimes done.

THE ZOOLOGICAL RACE is somewhat different in character. Any animal may be entered for the contest, but is not to be guided by aught except voice of the owner. In a recent race of this kind the entries included a goat, a cock, an ostrich, an elephant, a horse, a pig, and a pet monkey.

Bumblepuppy—or spiral pole—now so popular in small gardens, originated in India. Finding that tennis palled on them, a couple of young officers up-country stuck a pole in the ground, and tied a piece of string to it with a tennis ball at the end. Then each endeavored by striking the ball with a tennis racket to wind the string round the pole.

Turning to indoor games, one of the most difficult ever invented hails from India, and is being played more and more in India, especially by those who have spent any time in the East. It is called "par-cheesi"; and so complicated is it that chess is said to be as simple as "noughts and crosses" beside it. It is played by two opponents as in chess or draughts, but the board is extremely elaborate, and is in itself no mean study. Some of the par-cheesi boards possessed by Indian princes and rajahs are well-nigh priceless—gold, silver, and precious stones being among the materials of which they are composed.

RUSSIAN MAIDS OF HONOR.

The maids of honor of the Empress of Russia are generally recruited from the daughters of superior officers of high Court functionaries and educated at special schools, where they are surrounded with the rigid etiquette in which their future lives must be passed.

The pupils are all dressed alike in plain black.

BODILY PROPORTIONS.

The proportions of the human figure are six times the length of the right foot. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the end of the chin, is one tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is also one-tenth of the total height. From the crown to the nape of the neck is one-twelfth of the stature.

There are five times as many boiler explosions in the United States as in Great Britain. The number last year was 393, more than one a day.

pected. They are known out west as mean horses and can never be trusted. In some big bunches there are "outlaws," animals that nobody can ride.

BRANDED IN ARMY STYLE.

After the horses were bought they were branded in the usual army style with hot irons from a fire close at hand. One horse objected strongly, making things lively as the red hot iron touched his hide. Two rope horses and half a dozen men finally succeeded in flopping him over on his side. Then came the letting loose again—just at a critical moment when everyone was dodging a whirling wind of hoofs, a nigger horseman, Arkansas George, jumped in and did the trick.

Ten years ago horse breeding was carried on in a big scale out west and splendid herds roamed the prairie, but it had a severe set back and most of the large bunches have disappeared.

There were some fine animals in the country in those days, but the price dropped so low that all profits vanished and men only thought of getting rid of their horses and investing in cattle. During the past two or three years the price has risen rapidly until it is now very good. There is a good demand for heavy work horses in Manitoba and the Edmonton farming country in addition to the British Army as a permanent buyer.

Probably the best class of horses obtained in the Territories were those for mounted infantry purposes—a good blocky type of cow-pony, generally recognized by the cow-boys as being the most enduring horse for a long ride and hard work on the round up.

Horses of this kind are partly Indian and inherit all the hardy qualities of the little cayuse with the advantage of being considerably larger. A range rider will take one of these every time in preference to a big lanky horse.

THE METHOD OF BREAKING.

The great objection Col. Dent had to western range horses was the way in which they were broken. They are allowed to run wild with the bunch until they were often four or five years old before they have a rope on them, it is only natural that such an animal should be nervous and wild. Here is the method of breaking: A rider goes and rounds up the bunch and chases them into the corral; here the victim is selected and from a point in the centre the roper swings his lariat. Sometimes the broncho has to be violently thrown before the saddle can be adjusted. Then the broncho buster mounts armed and with bit and spurs, a contest ensues in which the horse bucks violently to get clear of a burden he doesn't understand. Sometimes he will have to "break the horse's heart" to conquer him, then the result will be a dead head devoid of spirit.

It was suggested that more attention be paid to the colts—that they should be handled and petted when young and made to understand that men don't mean to injure them, thus greatly minimizing the trouble of breaking when the time came to saddle them.

Col. Dent said he didn't know of any other country so admirably suited for horse raising as Alberta.

WORLD'S LONGEST BRIDGE.

The longest bridge in the world is, it is recorded, the Lion Bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea, and is supported by 300 stone arches. The roadway is 70 feet above the water, and is enclosed in an iron network. A marble lion, 21ft. long, rests on the crown of each pillar. The bridge was built at the command of the Emperor Keing Long.

The Red Witch

Or The Wooing Of Constantia.

CHAPTER VI.

Midnight had struck when a young man crossed the hall of Araglin, and looked somewhat vaguely round him. It was late to arrive anywhere, and of course there was no one to welcome him, or put him au fait with his surroundings. He wandered rather aimlessly through the salon on his left, and, avoiding the ball-room which was unmistakable because of the fiddling, went for a quiet little nook of a place that appeared to him to be empty of everything human, and a prey only to flowers and a dripping fountain. It was badly lit, and he was quite into it before he discovered that humanity after all had a place there—a humanity remote from himself.

A slender form clothed in lace was bending over a cactus. The amorous plant had seized her dainty robe and was holding it fast in spite of all the owner's efforts to release it. O'Grady went forward, and addressed himself to her.

"Perhaps I can set you free," he said. "Let me at least try. A cactus is such a hurtful thing, and you are wounding your fingers!"

"If you think you can," she said; she lifted her head and looked at him. "I have been very awkward, but—"

She paused, and O'Grady, stooping over her strove with the prickly plant for mastery. Eventually he gained. She stood released, and gave him as his reward a lovely smile. It parted her lips and shone in her lustuous eyes.

"I am indeed indebted to you," she said courteously. She regarded him very thoughtfully for a few moments. "I do not think I saw you before this evening," she remarked at last in a gentle, gracious tone.

O'Grady smiled. It was surely a singular speech for a girl to make to an utter stranger, but as said by him pleased him, and besides she struck him as being altogether unlike the ordinary run of people.

"That is true," he told her. I arrived quite late. I meant to be here yesterday if possible—that, is at my cousin Featherston's place—but I found it impossible to get here until to-night, an hour ago, in fact. The last train brought me so you can imagine what little time I had to hurry into my clothes and get here. To tell you the truth," here he laughed involuntarily, and lowered his voice to a confidential tone, "knowing nothing of my hostess, I had no great desire to get here at all, but Featherston was imperative and now that I am here," with a lingering glance at her, "I am more than glad I came."

His companion blushed vividly, and an expression he failed to understand widened her eyes. Was it surprise, perplexity? And if so, why?

"Your cousin lives at the Grange, I think," she said at last.

"Yes. You knew him perhaps? I have been in Egypt for the past year or more, and on my return to England was quite glad to receive an invitation from him to my native shore. It seemed to me—sick of arid plains—an excellent thing to come down here and thoroughly vegetate for a bit. I am Irish of course, my name is guarantee for that, but I had not seen the distressful country for many a year. It has left itself open to comment, beyond doubt—to abuse, perhaps; But," with an irrepressible glance at her,

"I am not thinking of her at all," declared he, laughing. "Why should I? Strangers we are, strangers we shall probably remain. She knows as little of me as I do of her."

"As little, indeed," said she slowly. "But let me tell you—"

"Ah! if you are a friend of hers," exclaimed he, rising too, and speaking with a sudden accession of earnestness, "tell her from me, that though I have not had the pleasure of being made known to her, that when I had only been half an hour in her house, I knew a greater happiness than I had ever before experienced."

"Sir," said she very gently, "I am Lady Varley!"

CHAPTER VII.

It was about this time that the greatest difficulty of his life was experienced by Mr. Stronge. This was to keep away from the Cottage, as Miss McGillicuddy's very unpretentious residence was called. There was something in it—literally in it—that attracted him to an extraordinary degree.

His own place, Inchirone, was situated about five miles from it; yet there was scarcely a morning that Mr. Stronge did not discover some special business that led him past the modest gate behind which dwelt Constantia.

To-day—having absented himself, with a courage that was Spartan, from The Cottage for nine days—he felt he might call there without being regarded with coldness, or snubbed as a too persistent visitor. It was a fine May afternoon, and as he walked up the steps and knocked at the hall-door, the extreme beauty of the hour, the season entered into him. The door was opened presently by the demure Minnie, who wore, besides a jubilant air—that sat very much at home upon her pretty face—a new and remarkably smart up. It was trimmed with cherry-colored ribbons, and was of a most ingeniously small size.

"Miss McGillicuddy is not in sir," he said in answer to his question. She is off to Dublin, but Miss Connie and Miss Norah's at home. Come in, sir; they are the young gentlemen in the garden up to some game or other. They'll be real plazed to see ye, for there hasn't been a soul near the place all the mornin'."

Stronge went into the shabby little drawing-room to wait for Constantia, feeling almost as glad as Minnie herself that Miss McGillicuddy was in Dublin. That meant absence from The Cottage for a day or two at all events, perhaps for a week. Would it be possible for him to call at her house during her absence, with, say, an ostensible message for the boys? To be able to call upon her (she had seen *her* for a long time now), even for a moment or two, every day for a week, to be able to see her once in every twenty-four hours. It seemed too good to be true. He was so wrapped up in his blissful dreaming, that it was with a quick start he turned from the open window near which he was standing, and which was only a foot from the ground outside, as the door of the drawing-room was flung violently open. He glanced towards it expectantly, and then something—some one dashed past him, cleared the window sill, and was gone like a flash of lightning round the corner.

It was a little flying figure with

were clipped by time, and, missing his mark, caught his foot in a malicious bit of bindweed, and rolled comfortably on his face and hands.

Not hurt, however! He was up again in an instant, satisfied himself that Constantia had not been a witness of his downfall, and was presently tearing along again at a rippling pace. He scouted the notion that he was considerably out of breath, and, indeed, put on such a fresh and gallant spurt that in a minute he had caught up Jimmy and actually passed him—passed a lad of twelve! "Io triumph! Viva! Hurrah! Tallyho!" he shouted to himself in his glee, and was so far carried on by his delicious enthusiasm that presently he passed the other boy, and came up with George and Constantia, who had circumvented the wretched little hare, and now were pursuing with hands outstretched to grasp, so near was their prey.

They were on the outskirts of a rabbit warren by this time and it was easy to see that Norah's race was run. George made a plunge forward and caught her by the arm, in doing so he got his foot into a burrow, and over he and she went. Constantia tripped, too, and so did Stronge, in his eagerness to seize the luckless quarry. The two small boys in the rear followed suit, catching their feet in a hole likewise, and indeed over they all went.

They were on their feet again in an instant, the captured Norah in their midst.

"Ha! ha! ha!" roared Mr. Stronge still full of the glad excitement that had held him all through this memorable pursuit.

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Constantia in concert. George joining in. The two younger boys fairly chuckled in their joy; and even the poor hare, dead beat as she was, gave way to wild merriment in gasps and sighs.

"It was mean!" panted she at last pointing the finger of scorn at Mr. Stronge. The child was so thin that her finger was like a claw, but there was a world of meaning in it; and when one is physically exhausted, action costs less than speech. "Horribly mean! To press a stranger into the hunt! Oh!"

Words failed her.

"A stranger, Miss Norah! Am I always to be that?" demanded Stronge reproachfully.

Norah grinned, and slipped her arm within his.

Constantia, who had been laughing all the time, now drew her breath sharply, and laid her hand upon her heart.

"This running is a terrible thing," said she, "when one is growing old. Such a pain as I have here! It is a lesson to me; I shall run no more." They all gave way to mirth again at this, being still unsatisfied with laughter; and Constantia still with her hand upon her heart, looked at Stronge. "Did you ever have a pain here?" said she.

His face changed a little as a touch of his every-day experience came back to him through the glamour of this one sweet hour of holiday making. In his heart—a pain?

"An eternal one," he said quickly, giving himself no time for thought. Indeed, he spoke in a moment of impulse—an impulse that fired his eyes and made him younger, so long as it lasted, than even the chance race had made him.

Constantia must have seen something in his glance, though it was very gentle, if extremely earnest, to disconcert her, because she colored deeply and let her eyes fall upon the sword at her feet.

"I say!" said Norah presently in a healthy tone, "let us all come home. I'm starving."

"Yes," seconded Jimmy, "let's try to squeeze a cup of tea and some hot cake out of Mulcahy."

They were terrible children!

sion of feeling set in. What he always to be regarded by he stranger—as one apart? I would break down the barrier! "Thank you; I shall be very indeed," he said.

To be Continued.

HOW SOME MEN PROPOSE

PECULIAR WAYS OF "POING THE QUESTION."

Ways of Proposing Will Differ Widely as the Natures of Proposers.

There is no "royal road to rals," and the man who carefully ranges the precise condition method of "popping the question" rehearses the very which he will put his fate at test, is very likely to find his fully erected fabric totter ground, while he blurts out his under conditions which in moment would appear ridiculous.

There is more truth, for example, in the following a of a proposal taken from a known novel: "When Dick, against the pig-sty, had suddenly compelled, he knew why, to abruptly interrupt a session on the culture of tomatoes the utterly inconsequent 'Daisy, will you be my wife?' keeping her eyes steadily fixed on an elderly porker, answered, 'Yes, Dick.' "

Could any environment be more romantic or any moment see less opportune? And yet achieved his object as prompt successfully as if he had pr while floating on an Italian ladder the "glorious eye of the moon" and to an accompaniment of floating gently over the water.

EVEN ROYAL PERSONAGES find their courage oozing out c boots when the critical moment comes. A story is told of Czar Olas of Russia (grandfather of present Emperor), who despised ever being able to summon up necessary courage to propose lady whom he wished to make ma.

At last one day, when the dining at the same table, a solution of the difficulty occurred to him. Taking a favorite ring finger he concealed it in a pocket and surreptitiously offered the bread to her and awaited opements. A few moments later was delighted to see the ring of the Princess's fingers, and that his strange offer had been accepted.

A lover whose story was unfortunately unfolded some time ago in a court of law chose a very poetic method of popping the question. One day he invited the lady of his choice to accompany on a tour of his garden, "th might show her a "curious flower." Leading her to a crevice, her eyes fell on these outlined in the green of the rose bush. "Love You." The girl was now covered with blushes and continued at this sudden and unexpected advantage of the psychical in that, when the lovers returned to the house, their happiness showed exclusively that the horticulturist had been in vain.

A lover who thought to music the medium of his proposal not meet with equal success, taking an opportune moment when he was alone with his lady-love, down to the piano and began to play Adams's

"WILT THOU BE MINE looking at her in such a way

"Your cousin lives at the Grange, I think," she said at last.

"Yes. You know him perhaps? I have been in Egypt for the past year or more, and on my return to England was quite glad to receive an invitation from him to my native shore. It seemed to me—sick of arid plains—an excellent thing to come down here and thoroughly vegetate for a bit. I am Irish of course, my name is guaranteed for that, but I had not seen the distressful country for many a year. It has left itself open to comment, beyond doubt—to abuse, perhaps; But," with an irrepressible glance at her, "it certainly has its compensations."

Again that curious look flitted across her face.

"Truly it is an unhappy land," she said. Her tone was colder this time, and she regarded him with what might be almost termed distrust. This distressed him, though he hardly then understood why, or what it was that had befallen him; he only felt that he could not remove his eyes from the face before him.

Its calmness, its purity, the extreme beauty of its gentleness, touched his very soul. And there was a sadness about it too, that enhanced rather than detracted from its charm. He was astonished at his admiration, but not displeased; yet it did occur to him as strange that he should have travelled over half the known globe, only to return to his starting point to find the one woman at whose feet he would choose to lay his heart.

All this was vague to him as yet; but still he knew—vaguely, too, indeed—that his fate was sitting there near him, grave, and a little cold, perhaps, but only as he would have her. Who was she—this calm, still girl?

"You are not dancing," she said presently, "you say you came late, and perhaps—"

"So absurdly late, that it is of no use, I imagine, to think of partners. Unless, indeed—of course, I know no one. I did not even present myself to Lady Varley—a rudeness, certainly, but one I dare say she will condone, when she knows at what an unearthly hour I put in an appearance—that is, indeed, if she hears of me at all."

At this she started, and looked towards him as if to speak, when some one passing by her, laid a hand lightly on her shoulder. It was a large, distinguished-looking woman, at the generous side of forty.

"You here, Yolande?" exclaimed she, smiling. "You are a wraith—a veritable spirit. I was positive I saw you in the supper room a moment since, and yet now—"

"Perhaps you did; to-night I am ubiquitous." The new-comer laughed and went on, but O'Grady hardly noticed her departure.

Yolande! How the name suited her! Surely it was made for the pale, statuesque creature beside him; could any other so well befit the clear, soft eyes, the open brow, the pure, sweet lips? Yolande! No high-born châtelaine of olden days could have showed a haughtier profile, a sadder smile, a glance more kind, or more replete with gentle dignity.

When her friend had gone by she turned to him.

"You were saying—" she began, and then hesitated as if in doubt as how to proceed.

"I was saying how I had omitted to present myself to your hostess," replied he, gayly: "An omission I have no doubt she will appreciate. Poor woman, I expect it was a kindness to relieve her of so much of her duty."

"You think?" said she, looking downwards at the fan she was idly swaying to and fro, "that Lady Varley is one who would willingly evade a duty?"

even for a moment or two, every day for a week; to be able to see her once in every twenty-four hours. It seemed too good to be true. He was so wrapped up in his blissful dreaming, that it was with a quick start he turned from the open window near which he was standing, and which was only a foot from the ground outside, as the door of the drawing-room was flung violently open. He glanced towards it expectantly, and then something—some one—dashed past him, cleared the window sill, and was gone like a flash of lightning round the corner.

It was a little flying figure with silken hair streaming wildly in the wind. It was Norah; her eyes blazing with excitement, and evidently in mad fear to judge by the rapidity with which she ran. She had literally flown past him! "Oh! Mr. Stronge," she had gasped, and that was all. In another instant she was out of sight.

Again the door was thrown wide, and in rushed the rest of the McGillicuddys en masse. First the collegian, then Constantia, then the two younger boys. They all made for the window; they all went through it; all save Constantia.

She paused with one foot on the sill to cry aloud to him in a breathless way.

"Come on. Come on. She'll be round the corner, and if she once gets to the wood we'll never catch her. There never was a hare like Norah."

Dawn broke upon Stronge. A hare? Hare and hounds, of course! All this extraordinary excitement then, was about nothing greater than a game—a simple game—an old game. He remembered it well. The very sound of it brought back his youthful hours. It was absurd; but as this picture grew before his mental eye, his heart began to beat vigorously. Could he fall in and hunt the flying Norah? Should he—he, with his years, his size? It would be undignified, of course, and yet—

In another instant he had sprung after her through the low window, and was running as if for his very life.

"Follow me; I know a short cut. We'll catch them up this way," panted Constantia.

He followed wildly in Constantia's footsteps and found himself presently in the orchard, toiling at breakneck speed up a stiff little hill, which, though short was steep. Mr. Stronge went bravely up it, though panting and puffing in a rather alarming degree; but Constantia took it like a young deer. At the top of it they overtook the others, still in full cry, and rushed with them through a wooden gateway into a small wood beyond, made sweet with shadows and cool winds, and in all ways desirable as a retreat from the burning rays of the young spring sun.

But if Mr. Stronge imagined he was to be allowed to breathe here he was much mistaken. At this instant a wild shout arose from the leading McGillicuddy boy. He pointed frantically with his hand, and there, far away, at the very end of the long field that stretches to their left, a fragile little creature in a short white frock and with golden floating tresses can be seen, still in good wind apparently, and making for a gap that will give her a chance of doubling on her pursuers.

A stiff embankment bounded this field, with a heavy fall on the other side of it—a treacherous fall, as it was impossible to judge it from the wooded side. To the McGillicuddys it was evidently an old friend, as they all made for it in a body, clearing it like so many birds, and were scouring away down the field before you could say "Jack Robinson." Not so Mr. Stronge! Essaying to emulate them he found his wings

pulse—an impulse that fired his eyes and made him younger, so long as it lasted, than even the chance race had made him.

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"I say!" said Norah presently in a healthy tone, "let us all come home. I'm starving."

"Yes," seconded Jimmy, "let's try to squeeze a cup of tea and some hot cake out of Mulcahy."

They were terrible children!

Norah grew a little red, and Mr. Stronge saw it and hesitated about accompanying them. Jimmy, who had long yellow hair and blue eyes, and who was, by a freak of Nature, a regular Norseman, though nothing but Irish blood ran in his veins, noted the pause he made and instantly grew clamorous for his society.

"Oh, yes, please do come," said Constantia then, with a little smile that covered the secret fear in her heart that Mu'eahy might not have the kettle boiling, and that Minnie in all probability was off to the next bawn where her sweetheart lived. She was lost in a labyrinth of miserable doubts, when a word or two falling from the lips of Norah brought her back with a jerk to the present.

"Aunt Bridget is gone to Dublin. Didn't you hear? Didn't Minnie tell you? When the cat's away you know, the mice may play. We are going to play—we are going to give a party." She broke into gay laughter at the very extravagance of the thought.

George laughed too.

"Norah's molehills," he said. "Donna Dundas is coming to afternoon tea on Thursday, and that's her party."

"Yes, it is Donna," said Norah, hooking herself on to Mr. Stronge's arm and smiling up at him. "We're a little troubled, of course, because we don't quite know what to give her, or what she would like, she has lived so long abroad."

"Garlic," said George.

"Nonsense!" interrupted Constantia, who was now very red. She did not mean to invite Mr. Stronge to meet Donna, and it seemed so dreadfully inhospitable to be discussing the little insignificant affair with him, when he was not to be one of the party. Altogether, this afternoon in perspective has proved a source of much annoyance. Donna for one thing had invited herself, partly with a mischievous longing to do what Miss McGillicuddy would certainly never have permitted had she been at home, partly for other reasons. To entertain her properly was causing Constantia many troubled moments; the resources of The Cottage being limited.

It seemed quite a tremendous undertaking for Constantia, this simple cup of tea, so unaccustomed was she to receive any guest within the walls of The Cottage. She would have liked to ask a good many people, of course: Mr. Stronge, for example, and—Standish Featherston, but her courage failed her. And besides, if her aunt should hear of it?

Here George broke into the conversation with a genial air.

"You'll come, won't you?" he said. Constantia grew pale. But she smiled bravely.

"Yes, I hope you will come, Mr. Stronge," she said. "Four o'clock; and—" She stopped because she didn't know what else it was she could say.

Stronge looked at her, and read her correctly. He saw all the nervous shyness that was consuming her; he saw, too, the little thoroughbred air with which she had bidden him to her house—surely against her will! He was on the point of declining her invitation, when a revul-

covered with blushes and confided at this sudden and unexpected declaration, and the lover took advantage of the psychical moment, when the lovers returned to house, their happiness showed conclusively that the horticulture not been in vain.

A lover who thought to himself the medium of his proposal not meet with equal success, taking an opportune moment when he was alone with his lady-love, he went to the piano and began to Adams's

"WILT THOU BE MINE?" looking at her in such a way a leave no doubt that he intended question to be personal.

At the conclusion of the song invited the girl to sing to whereupon she sat down and sang "No, sir," with such spirit that answer must have been conclusive even to the densest or most sanglover.

An excellent example of the empty proposal is that of Sir Crawley to Rebecca Sharp. "I want you," said Sir Pitt. "Will you come, yes or no?" "I daren't," Becky said, seemingly great agitation. "I say age want you!" Sir Pitt said thump the table. "I can't get on without you. All my accounts have got blurred without you. You must back. Do come back." "Come what, sir?" Rebecca gasped. "Come as Lady Crawley, if like."

"They say there's going to wedding in t' parish next mor-blurted out a rustic Yorkshireman a maid, after they had been in a solemn silence side by side what most have seemed an ever "Nay, thou doesn't say so?" she swered, pricking up her ears, heard newt on't. What's his name? "They say it's Jack Clapham," rustic lover hazarded, mentic his own name. "And who's t' le girl snapped out in suspicio "Why, she's gotten t' same nar thce, Bess," he ventured. "Wi come and see it?" "Yes, I'll c Jack," she answered, with a flush and a sly look at her diplomatic lover. "It would be a pity to apeint 'em, wouldn't it?" "We were not disappointed.



Mr. Youngwed—Do you mean you are 24 years old to Why, you told me six months just before the wedding, that were only 21.

Mrs. Youngwed—Yes, I know; my dear, I've aged so rapidly we were married.

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Taking a favorite ring off his finger, he concealed it in a piece of cloth and surreptitiously conveyed it to her and awaited developments. A few moments later he delighted to see the ring on one of Princess's fingers, and knew his strange offer had been accepted.

lover whose story was unfortunately unfolded some time ago in a law chouse a very novel and a method of popping the question.

One day he invited the young girl of his choice to accompany him on a tour of his garden, that he might show her a "curious freak of nature." Leading her to a bed of roses, her eyes fell on these words inscribed in the green of the cress: "I love You." The girl was naturally ed with blushes and confusion at his sudden and unexpected detection, and the lover took such advantage of the psychical moment when the lovers returned to the garden, their happiness showed concretely that the horticulture had been in vain.

lover who thought to make the medium of his proposal did meet with equal success. Seizing an opportune moment when he alone with his lady-love, he sat to the piano and began to play his

"WILT THOU BE MINE?"
ng at her in such a way as to no doubt that he intended the

MAY HAVE GLASS HOUSES

WHAT THE RISING GENERATION MAY EXPECT.

They Will Likely Wear Glass Clothes and Walk on Pavements of Glass.

Whole houses of glass, gowns of glass, neckties of glass; glass furniture, glass pavements, glass decorations, glass stoves and glass statues—all these are among the probabilities soon to be realized if the French scientist, Jules Henrivaux, is to be trusted; but while this noted man is talking to the world the glass-makers of France are working and already producing the materials with which these wonderful revolutions are to be brought about. The people of Toronto are likely to see the first turn of the wheel when a vaudeville artiste will appear before them in a magnificent costume of glass, cost \$1,250, and which will be the first ever worn upon the stage by a woman.

The fortunate possessor of this magnificent and miraculous frock is an American woman, Mrs. Clifton Mahon, who is known on the stage as Ellene Jaqua. The gown is a delicate Nile green in color. The cloth was spun in Dresden, Germany, and the dress made in Paris. It took five months to complete it for exhibit.

The color effects of the dress under a strong light are wonderful. Delicate shades of pale green, pale blue, and silver white blend into each other with bewildering rapidity as the wearer walks. The dress does not sparkle; it has indescribable silvery sheen. As Miss Jaqua moves the silvery light ripples from point to point on the dress like

WAVES IN THE MOONLIGHT.

That a gown should be made of glass, almost as soft and pliable as silk, exemplifies the extraordinary possibilities of the improved science of glassmaking, but people are not likely to wear glass clothes except as a curiosity, and the importance of the glass revolution is really shown in the immense possibilities for its use in the daily works and necessities of life. The wonderful development makes glass working the newest as well as one of the most ancient of arts. There was an old story told by the ancient writer Pliny, and retold in every boy's school since that day, to the effect that some Phoenician sailors, having landed in Palestine, used lumps of soda to boil their pots on, being unable to find stones; and, according to this old tale, they were surprised to see streams of molten glass running out of the fire; but modern scientists do not credit this tale, declaring that an open fire could not have been hot enough to effect such a result. As a matter of fact it is known that glass was used at least 5,000 years ago, because in Thebes there is a monument of a dead man, known as Beni-Hessian, which shows pictures of Theban glassmakers at work, and the pipes they used are quite similar to the common blow pipes which are in use at the present day. Just how old the glass-making art was at that time is problematical.

In after years the making of glass ornaments became a fine art. As early as 25 centuries ago, the Egyptians were grinding, gilding and coloring glass. Articles of exquisite workmanship were produced, but they were very expensive, and were known

ONLY AS LUXURIES.

Vases and cups beautifully cut, richly colored and wrought in raised figures, were furnished to the Romans. The Phoenicians picked up the art from the Egyptians, and it

art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets and dress materials. It can be turned into mosaics and enamels, and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of

THE PRECIOUS STONES.

Imagine, with M. Henrivaux, the construction of a glass house. The foundations and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently invented, called "stone glass," which has already successfully withstood the severest tests. When crushed it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less sensitive than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than porphyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree 22 times as severe as that which would fracture marble. The test of tension has practically no effect on it whatever.

The walls, then, would be built of glass held together by angle-iron so as to permit of a hollow space through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glasswork), conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric wires, drains, and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and wall decorations, mantel pieces and fire places, would be constructed of glass.

Some of M. Henrivaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made of opaque or tinted with brilliant colors, or made silver and golden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers once said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.

OUR CHAIRS AND TABLES, in the new glass age, will be made of glass, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Our cooking utensils, our plates and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even our knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.

The new glass house will be absolutely clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed from the top story to the basement without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no places on which to hang its cobwebs.

They have already begun to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both men and beasts; and as it neither holds or makes dirt, it is absurdly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of traffic, but even this might, by and by, be overcome.

One of the features of last year's exhibition was the Palais Lumineux, or the Palace of Light, built entirely of glass. It was to some extent the realization of M. Henrivaux's ideal. Not only was it of solid construction, but the adaptability of glass to every class of decoration in form and in color, aided by its various degrees of opaqueness and transparency, enabled its builders to raise a structure which as far transcended our own crystal palace as a diamond outshines the imitation.

The question of cost has not been left out of account. Glass can be made out of almost anything amenable to the influence of fire. The stone-glass, to which reference has already been made, is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure our mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and stones are

FROM FOREST TO PRESS.

WONDER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY DESCRIBED.

The Manufacture of Paper from Pulpwood by Many Interesting Processes.

To-day, in all the hardness of growth, and to-morrow in the course of distribution among people in the form of newspapers, is the remarkably sudden fate that can be given a spruce tree. Indeed, it seems almost incredible to think that we can look on a spruce in its natural state, and in ten or twelve hours afterwards be reading the news of the world from off a portion of its product.

Such an achievement has been made possible by the hand of genius. Within the past few years processes have been discovered and machinery invented for the rapid transformation of spruce, or in fact, almost any kind of wood into paper. But spruce lends itself more favorably than any other sort, on account of its fibrous nature. And this is an especially fortunate thing for Canada in view of the great abundance of spruce in nearly every district, which until only a short time ago was regarded as of no value, excepting for fuel and little at that.

FROM THE WOODS TO PRINT.

While means have been devised for the speedy conversion of the tree into paper, providing it is within close proximity to the machinery, yet, under ordinary circumstances it generally takes some weeks, and even months after the sawyer cuts the tree that the manufacture is complete. The tree is cut into four-foot lengths, running from eight to twelve inches in diameter. These are then drawn out of the woods over an improvised roadway, to the nearest lake or stream, and thrown upon the ice where they remain until the "break-up" in the spring, and then are driven in the water to the mill. This is the way the great bulk of the spruce is taken out, although in some instances, where it is cut in close proximity to a railway, it is shipped in flat cars. It is taken up a gangway from the water to a sulphite mill, the same as large logs to a sawmill, is run against a saw and cut into two-foot lengths, then to a machine where it is stripped of bark, and thence into a chopper, that slices it up into chips. From the chopper the chips fall into large digesters and these go through the secret sulphite process, which is commonly known as "cooking." Underneath the digesters are great fires of coals, augmented by the bark, taken from the wood. Tons and tons of water are afterwards thrown on the cooked material in order to bleach it and take out the dirt. It then looks exactly like a drift of snow, pure snow.

The time taken for the cooking process varies, as there are the slow and the quick methods, one taking about fifteen hours and the other about half that time.

AN ESSENTIAL PRODUCT.

This white material is the essential product in the manufacture of paper. It is that which gives the paper its adhesive quality. It is mixed up afterwards with a simple wood pulp, or what is termed as "ground wood" and the mixture is then ready for the paper machine. It is swallowed up by this machine, which, if of modern make, will turn out paper in a few minutes afterwards at the rate of 500 feet a minute width of twelve inches. The paper is turned out in large rolls, and in such is ready for the printing press which makes it only a matter of a second or two before being a folded newspaper, ready for distribution.

Some of the paper manufacturers have no sulphite establishment in connection with their mills and it is

You." The girl was naturally ed with blushes and confusion his sudden and unexpected de- sion, and the lover took such portage of the psychical moment when the lovers returned to the their happiness showed con- cely that the horticulture had een in vain.

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'WILT THOU BE MINE?'

ing at her in such a way as to no doubt that he intended the ion to be personal.

the conclusion of the song he d the girl to sing to him, upon she sat down and sang, sir," with such spirit that her r must have been conclusive to the densest or most sanguine

excellent example of the per-

sonal proposal is that of Sir Pitt ley to Rebecca Sharp. "I tell want you," said Sir Pitt.

"you come, yes or no?" "I t," Becky said, seemingly in

agitation. "I say again I you!" Sir Pitt said thumping able. "I can't get on without

All my accounts have got mud- without you. You must come

"Do come back." "Come as sir?" Rebecca gasped out,

ie as Lady Crawley, if you

say there's going to be a

ng in t' parish next month," ed out a rustic Yorkshireman to id, after they had been sitting

lemon silence side by side for must have seemed an eternity, thou doesn't say so?" she an-

d, pricking up her ears, "I've nowt on't. What's his name?"

say it's Jack Clapham," the lover hazarded, mentioning

vn name. "And who's t' lass?"

irl snapped out in suspicion.

iy, she's gotten t' same name as Bess," he ventured. "Will ta and see it?" "Yes, I'll come," she answered, with a quick

and a sly look at her diplomat-

"It would be a pity to dis- em, wouldn't it?" "They"

not disappointed.



Youngwed—Do you mean to you are 24 years old to-day? you told me six months ago, before the wedding, that you only 21.

Youngwed—Yes, I know; but, ear, I've aged so rapidly since are married.

quite similar to the common blow pipes which are in use at the present day. Just how old the glass-making art was at that time is problematical.

In after years the making of glass ornaments became a fine art. As early as 25 centuries ago, the Egyptians were grinding, gilding and coloring glass. Articles of exquisite workmanship were produced, but they were very expensive, and were known

ONLY AS LUXURIES.

Vases and cups beautifully cut, richly colored and wrought in raised figures, were furnished to the Romans. The Phoenicians picked up the art from the Egyptians, and it flourished in Tyre and Sidon at a very early period. In Nineveh glass lenses, vases and bottles were found. In the British Museum today there is a glass vase 2,618 years old, and it is the first piece of transparent glass ever heard of. It bears the name of Sargon, an Assyrian monarch.

But while glass was used for purposes of ornamentation at such an early date, it was not until after the beginning of the Christian era that it was brought into real use, and set in windows. It was not until the seventh century that window glass was introduced into England, and up to 300 years ago in Scotland glass windows were rare. About three and one-half centuries ago the manufacture of glass began in England, and from that date its utility became better known.

It is only of late years that the wonderful possibilities of glass have become known; and now, according to the scientist, Henrivaux, the world is about to witness a development of it which will relegate bricks stone, and many other raw materials to altogether a secondary position; and the most interesting feature of the affair is that, according to Henrivaux, glass will be cheaper and infinitely more durable than any building material at present existing. The common impression is that there are very few raw materials which are suitable to the making of glass, but as a matter of fact the materials available for that purpose are legion, and the possibilities of cheapness lie in the fact that the glass suitable for building purposes can be made of material which has hitherto been

REGARDED AS WORTHLESS.

M. Jules Henrivaux, who was until lately the director of the great glass manufactory at St. Gobain, France, does not pretend that we can look for glass cannons, or glass men-of-war, or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of glass machinery for that which we now employ in our various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known to use for every kind of structural purpose, and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henrivaux are realized we shall all be living in glass houses before very long.

The point of the idea is found in the inexhaustible supply of the materials from which glass is made, and its adaptability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped, colored and decorated to an extent of which no other material is capable, and it is upon this aspect of the idea that M. Henrivaux lavishes his imagination.

There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window-panes, paving stones, panels, etc. It can be moulded into cornices, slates, wall decorations, and even statues. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases, and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware." It can be blown and ground into crystals, lenses, prisms and other objects of

tion, but the adaptability of glass to every class of decoration in form and in color, aided by its various degrees of opaqueness and transparency, enabled its builders to raise a structure which as far transcended our own crystal palace as a diamond outshines the imitation.

The question of cost has not been left out of account. Glass can be made out of almost anything amendable to the influence of fire. The stone-glass, to which reference has already been made, is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure our mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slates are num- bered.



WORKING APRON.

32 to 40 Inch Bust.

Every artist and every housekeeper has felt the need of a protecting apron. Gowns, to be kept in order, must be cared for. Such a convenience as the apron illustrated is sure to be appreciated at a glance. As illustrated it is made of Holland linen in the natural color, and will endure all things but gingham, percale and all similar materials are suitable.

The apron is cut with a gored front and broad sides that are joined with a curving seam and meet at the back, where they are buttoned together. The shape of the seams means neatness and fit, and the broad sides completely cover the skirt. The bib portion extends over the shoulders to form straps that are buttoned together at the back of the neck. At the waist a belt is attached that is also closed at the back, and that holds the apron snugly in place. At the right seam is placed a generous patch pocket. The sleeves are separate and simply finished at the top with cased hems and at the wrists by bands into which the fullness is gathered. Elastics are inserted in the casing and drawn up to the desired size.

To cut this apron for a woman of medium size 4 yards of material 32 inches wide will be required.

Oh yes, our home is complete in every respect, said Mr. Proudfit. Here is our bawl-room, he continued, opening the door of the nursery.

product in the manufacture of paper. It is that which gives the paper its adhesive quality. It is mixed up afterwards with a simple wood pulp, or what is termed as "ground wood" and the mixture is then ready for the paper machine. It is swallowed up by this machine, which, if of modern make, will turn out paper in a few minutes afterwards at the rate of 500 feet a minute width of twelve inches. The paper is turned out in large rolls, and in such is ready for the printing press which makes it only a matter of a second or two before being a folded newspaper, ready for distribution.

Some of the paper manufacturers have no sulphite establishment in connection with their mills, and it is therefore necessary for them to purchase the prepared material to run through their mills. This is shipped to them in large rolls, weighing from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds.

REFORMATORY LIGHTNING.

A group of men sitting on the dry-goods boxes in front of a country store were discussing a tremendous storm that had swept over the neighborhood the day before.

There's no use in talking, remarked one of them. We are all badly scared in a thunderstorm.

I remember one time when I was, sure enough, said another. It was about a year after I was married, and I was on my way home from town. It began to thunder and lighted when I was about half-way there, and the rain fell in sheets. I stopped under a big tree. I knew that wasn't safe, but I thought I'd risk it.

In a few minutes the lightning struck a tree about a hundred feet away and I fell down, either from the shock or from fright—I don't know which, to this day. But I got up again, and my hair rose on end when I remembered that I had a plug of tobacco in my pocket.

What had that to do with it?

Nothing but this. My wife didn't know I chewed tobacco. She hated the weed like poison. What if I had been killed and that plug of tobacco found in my pocket? I thought. I think I had the worst fright then that I ever had in my life.

Well?

Well, before the next flash came I took that plug out of my pocket and threw it as far as I could send it, and I have never chewed tobacco since.

NOT THE GIRL FOR HIM.

The father was quite anxious for his son to marry, and on every occasion he was picking out what he thought was a suitable girl. One night, at a dinner, the old gentleman sat next to a very attractive young woman, and on his way home he was loud in her praises.

My boy; he said, she's the very girl for you.

Not much, replied the boy, with peculiar emphasis.

But I say she is, persisted papa.

And I say not, insisted the son.

The father became testy on the subject.

You're hard to please. You don't expect a woman to be perfect, do you?

No.

Then why isn't this one just the girl for you?

Because, replied the young man, with an effort, she's for some other fellow. She told me so last night.

Working by hand, two men make 4,000 bricks a day. A brick-making machine makes 30,000 in the same time.

The average age of English people is 27-1, of French 32-2. Americans are the youngest, their average being under 25.



That New Tie!

The pretty, swell shape that is destined to be the most popular of the year.

It's Here!

All the best of the new Furnishings for Men are always ready for our customers.

Are you one of them? Why not?

J. L. BOYES.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings.



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no chinkers! These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour. Nonesuch, also Mahitola Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

AT THE BIG MILL.

We now have

OUR NEW FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT . . .

completed. A complete stock of Woods, Corteille, Embroidery, Silks Crochet Silk and Cottons and Linens. We have imported direct from Paris.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT.

Telephone No. 27. 39¢f

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Robin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Express Office, Napanee.
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

140

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1901

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission will be charged 5¢ per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

6 MONTHS BUSINESS IN 3

THAT'S WHAT WE
WANT TO DO . . .

Prices greatly reduced this year. You can save 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. on Tweeds by buying from us. Patterns are good—colors are good. We use the highest grades of wool and we know how to manufacture it into Tweeds that will give satisfaction.

Don't wait, but buy now.

LONSDALE WOOLEN MILLS.

29-3m

The Friday excursions to Belleville came to a close on Friday last, after a very successful season.

Kingston's fair deficit is said to be \$1,500. The weather was very stormy, which accounts for it.

The punishment for bigamy in Hungary is compelling the man to live with both wives in one house. Horrible!

A true bill has been found in the case of Sanford Johnston, Toronto, formerly of Napanee, on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

Marks' Bros. repertoire company, who pleased so many at the opera house here last March, are booked to appear again on October 10th.

The date of the flower show at Deseronto has been changed to Wednesday, Oct. 2, when the new opera house will be ready for occupation, and the show will be held there.

E. Guss Porter, barrister, Belleville, has chosen Mr. Wm. Carnew as his associate in the law business. The new firm will in future be known as Messrs. Porter & Carnew. Mr. Porter has few equals in Canada as a lawyer, while Mr. Carnew is also a practitioner of several years' standing.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and

Howard's Emulsion

with acidulated glycerine.

MAKES—

THIN, PALE AND DELICATE
PEOPLE HEALTHY & STRONG.

2½c, 5c and 7½c

AT THE MEDICAL HALL

DETLO & WALLACE,

"The Prescription Druggists."

EastEnd Barber Shop,

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, former
the Tichborne House.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Money Found.

At Napanee, on Wednesday, a sum of money in bills. Owner may have by applying to A. E. Paul, Napanee, paying for this advertisement.

Races at the Fair.

The races at the fair on Wednesday suited as follows:—Free-for-all—Hull 1, Golden Prince 2. Farmers' Harry Lake 1, Farmer Prince 2. Hanks 3.

Re-Union.

The first re-union of the season in connection with St. Mary Magdalene's will take place at the Rectory, known as the MacPherson probe Tuesday evening, 1st October, at 8. Particulars next week.

Fall Fairs.

Below will be found the dates fairs in which our readers are interested:—

Picton,	Sept.
Shannonville,	Sept.
Centreville,	Sept.
Deseronto Horticultural	Sept.
Stella	Sept.
Odeessa	Sept.

Wedding at Camden East.

Two popular young people were married at Camden East on Wednesday, of last week, Miss Lola, d. of Joseph Longmore, and Dr. J. J. of Alma City, Minn. Rev. Joseph Newburgh, performed the ceremony. The bride was supported by her sister Hattie and Samuel Fee performed the music of best man.

Children Cry for CASTORI

A Rare Opportunity.

We are in a position to offer, subscribers only, the Montreal Weekly and the NAPANEE EXPRESS for the of 1901 for the small sum of 30. Also a copy of a picture of the Duchess of York, size 14x14 inches given to each person availing themselves of this offer. The picture alone is w price. Send your subscription NAPANEE EXPRESS.

Phonograph Concert.

Mr. J. W. Scott, representing the Phonograph Co., was in town on day and favored the people with concert at the Express Bookstore afternoon and evening. The Printing Co. have taken the agency instrument for this district and will supply of phonographs and record band next week. The phonograph the concert was pronounced the finest heard here.

Have Your Fortune Told.

A very unusual feature, and at time an exceedingly clever one Indian Fortune Teller with Webster's Newest, "A Breezy which appear at the Brisco Open this (Friday) evening. This personage will be on the main one hour immediately upon the Company. Call on him and the fortune has in store for you cost you nothing.

See the snaps in Jap Goods at The People's

Discontinuance of Service.

The palace steamer North King Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte will make two special excursions Saturday, Sept. 21st and 28th, from 1000 Islands, and will make trips after these dates from through the Bay of Quinte to Kingston October 5th and 12th; the last tri season from Kingston Sunday, 13th. Route between Charlotte

We now have
**OUR NEW
 FANCY GOODS
 DEPARTMENT**

completed. A complete stock of Woolens, Cottons, Embroidery, Silks, Crochet Silk and Cottons and Linens. We have imported direct from Paris, France, a full line of the latest in Velvets, Ribbons and Taffeta Silks. A wide selection goods and prices, they will both surprise you, at . . .

J. J. PERRY'S

Cheap Reading !

We have in stock a large supply of Street & Smith's

POPULAR NOVELS

by the best authors, including

Bertha M. Clow, M. E. Braddon, Conan Doyle, Harry Collingwood, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. L. D. N. Southworth, Frank T. Bullen, Rider Haggard, Manville Penn, and others.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

—EACH

We have also a large number of the best Novels which we will also sell at their price.

The Pollard Co'y,

NAPANEE.

COURT OF REVISION

For Roman Catholic Voters. List of Township of Richmond, Anglesea & Ellingham, at Town Hall, Plinton, on

Friday, October 4th, 1901,
 at noon o'clock A.M.

MOSSES LESSARD,
 Clerk.
 Dated at Plinton this 19th day of Sept., 1901.

Oysters.

Oyster season is here, and we have just received a supply of the finest select Standard oysters.

E. A. RILEY.

Calls at Fitzpatrick's grocery and get a yard of pure home made candy made fresh every hour.

Col. Roosevelt, aged 43, is the youngest president the United States has ever had. He is the twenty fifth occupant of the office.

The peach crop of western and central Canada is described as enormous. The crop is too great to be harvested and shipped. Crawfordton Essex county are selling it \$1 per bushel. Last year they com- manded \$4.

That Cutting Acid that comes from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a taste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—16

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Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of too hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents, 100 doses 25 cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—13

The Deseronto Rugby Football club have entered the intermediate league of the Ontario Rugby Union. The Deseronto team play in Ottawa on Oct. 5th and Ottawa plays in Deseronto on Oct. 12th. A large crowd from Napanee will no doubt take in the game at Deseronto on the 12th of October.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, has sent £1,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply to Department A. W. G. The Institute, 780, Eighth Avenue New York, U. S. A.

24-1 ly.

Exhibition of Stoves

the days of our County Show will be larger and better at our store than we could hope to make at the palace. Everyone welcome. Regret our inability to make an exhibit on show grounds.

BOYLE & SON.

The World's Fair

Will be held as usual at Odessa this year, the date being Friday, October, 4th. This show always attracts a very large crowd, last year's attendance being above the average. This year's fair gives promise of being more attractive than usual and we predict a large attendance.

Gentlemen, If You are Bald,

See Prof. Dorenwend's Art Coverings in Wigs and Toupees, worn on thousands of heads. They are a protection against Colds, Catarrh, etc., and give a most natural and younger appearance to the face. Trying on and demonstrating the superior art of these goods free of charge. He will be at the Paisley House, Napanee, on Monday, September 23rd.

39b

Farm For Sale.

Part of lot No. 16, in the 3rd concession of Richmond; 82 acres—60 acres cleared, 22 acres swamp land, used as pasture. Frame house, barn and usual outbuildings. Good orchard. Well at house and barn. Well in centre of lot, never failing. Spring in swamp. For sale or to rent; easy terms. Apply to N. DEANS, Napanee.

39dp

Attacked by a Crane.

John Grimason, of Sydenham, while out hunting about a week ago, wounded a large crane so that he was able to capture it. It afterwards attacked him, attempting to pick his eyes out. One eye was badly injured and required a physician's care. On Wednesday Mr. Grimason came to the general hospital for special treatment. It is not yet known whether the sight of the eye can be saved or not. Mr. Grimason is a son of Mrs. Grimason, Princess street—Whig.

Something Worth Knowing.

(FROM THE ARTHUR, ENTERPRISE.)

Catarrh is more prevalent than it formerly was, and many people are afflicted with this dangerous disease long before they are aware of it. Then it has developed into the worst form, and the sufferer rushes for a doctor from whom he gets little or no relief. A special study of the disease was made by the Catarrhozone Company and their labors have been rewarded by the discovery of a true specific "Catarrhozone" which they guarantee is a sure cure. The Enterprise can vouch for "Catarrhozone" as a member of the editor's family used it with most satisfactory results; it is pleasant to use and gives instant relief.

Runaway Near Switzerville.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred on Saturday afternoon last near Switzerville. As Mrs. Geo. I. Perry was driving along her horse became frightened at a pig and started to make things decidedly unpleasant. After breaking the whiffle-tree the horse cleared itself of the buggy and ran away. The horse was captured after going a short distance, and Mrs. Perry luckily escaped with slight injuries.

The Deaf Hear.—No. 865 of "The Health World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, contains a description of a Remarkable Cure for Deafness and Head Noises, which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a certain cure. This number will be sent free to any deaf person sending their address to the Editor.

29-Jy

Guy Bros.' Big Minstrels.

The attraction at the Opera House Tuesday night Sept. 24th, will be Guy Bros' Big Minstrels. Year after year these famous minstrel men add new features to their show. This season in connection with their regular minstrel entertainment they have the largest Kinetoscope picture machine ever made showing life moving pictures of Queen Victoria's Funeral, the Pan-American Exposition in full operation. Also illustrated song pictures of "Hello Central Give Me Heaven" and the "Holy City" this alone is worth the price of admission.

Napanee Cheese Board.

Board met in the council chamber on Wednesday afternoon. The following factories boarded cheese:

	NO. WHITE	COLORED.
Napanee	1	60
Camden East	2	..
Centreville	3	..
Croydon	4	40
Phippen No 2	5	50
Kingsford	6	40
Deseronto	7	..
Union	8	30
Clairview	9	40
Metzler	10	..
Odessa	11	100
Excelsior	12	..
Sillsville	13	40
Enterprise	14	..
Whitman Creek	15	..
Tamworth	16	40
Forest Mills	17	70
Sherfield	18	40
Moscow	19	..
Bell Rock	20	..
Selby	21	..
Phippen No 1	22	100
Palace Road	23	..
Petworth	24	..
Newburgh	25	..
Marlbank	26	..
Empye	27	..
	150	500

90¢ bid; no sales.

Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 2 p.m.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Cal. Milk Cans

\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER

BEEF, IRON AND WINE,

"The old reliable Tonic."

In full 16 oz. Bottles, 75c.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,

DETLORE & WALLACE.

It's good if you get it from Detlor & Wallace.

cost you nothing.

See the snaps in Japan Goods at The People's F

Discontinuance of Service.

The palace steamer North King, o Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Stb. will make two special excursion Saturday, Sept. 21st and 28th, from lotte to 1000 Islands, and will make w trips after these dates from Cha through the Bay of Quinte to Kingston October 5th and 12th; the last trip c season from Kingston Sunday, Oct. 13th. Route between Charlotte, N and Port Hope and Cobourg, Oat. the trip for this season, Saturday, Oct. 11th.

The Royal Visit.

The following is the official list c dates and places of visit of the Duke Duchess of Cornwall during their pe visit to Canada :

At Montreal, Sept. 18th to 20th. At Ottawa, Sept. 20th to 24th. At Winnipeg, Sept. 25th and 26th. At Regina, Sept. 27. At Calgary, Sept. 27th to 28th. At Vancouver, Sept. 29th to 30th. At Victoria, Oct. 1st to 2nd. At Vancouver, Oct. 3rd. At Toronto Oct. 10th to 12th. At Niagara, Oct. 13th to 14th. At Kingston, Oct. 15th, at 11 o'clock. At Brockville, Oct. 15th. At Sherbrooke, Oct. 16th. At St. John, N. B., Oct. 17th. At Halifax, Oct. 19th.

Leave Halifax for England Oct. 21st will be seen the entire visit to Canada extend over a month.

Rheumatism is a Constitutional Di

The pain and localized condition mere results of constitutional cond Poisoned blood sends its evil influ various parts of the body, and to cure manently you must treat it constitutly. Nothing so completely dispels poisons from the system as Ferrozon makes new blood. It imparts vitalit vigor, enabling the system to throw poisons that engender rheumatism. rozone also fortifies the system again weakening effects of rheumatism, and not simply relieves as most medicir Sold by A. W. Grange & Bro.

Obituary.

The many friends of Artemus I McGinniss, a former resident of Na will regret to hear of his sudden de typhoid fever, in Carman, Manitol Sept. 6th. Deceased was a son late Arthur B. McGinniss, who d August, 99. He was born on the old stead, Richmond, and resided ther 1897, when he married Miss M Ackerman and went to reside in Na In April 1899 he moved to Carman, toba, where he has since lived. His genial disposition won him many f here and in Manitoba. His sudden in the prime of life, has cast a gloo the whole community and our sym goes out to his young wife and chi strangers in a strange land, to mou loss of a loving husband and father, his bereaved family here in Rich who mourn his early and sudden de far away from home and friends. S must remember that :—

"Asleep in Jesus, far from thee Thy kindred and thy friends ma Yet his is still a blessed sleep

From which none ever wake to Soon the shadows will be lit, That around us now are cast, And rejoicing we shall gather Home at last, home at last."

Frost was very much in evidence on Thursday morning.

The yacht races for the Americ have been postponed for a few days to the death of the late Presiden Kinley. The first race takes pla Thursday, Sept. 26th.

Those Worrying Piles!—One ation of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will gi comfort. Applied every night for th six nights and a cure is effected most stubborn cases of Blind, Bleedi Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Oint cures Eczema and all itching and bt skin diseases. It acts like magic cents. Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—

Barber Shop,
Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at
borne House.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.—14-1f.
ound.
pane, on Wednesday, a small sum
in bills. Owner may have same
to A. E. Paul, Napanee, and
this advertisement. 40a

t the Fair.
ces at the fair on Wednesday re-
s follows:—Free-for-all—Thorn
olden Prince 2. Farmers' race—
ake 1, Farmer Prince 2. Nancy

n.
st re-union of the season in con-
with St. Mary Magdalene's Guild,
a place at the Rectory, formerly
is the MacPherson property, on
evening, 1st October, at 8 o'clock.
ars next week.

rs.
will be found the dates of fall
which our readers may be
d:—

Sept. 25-26
ville..... Sept. 28.
le..... Sept. 28.
o Horticultural Oct. 2.
Oct. 3rd
Oct. 4th

g at Camden East.
opular young people were united in
at Camden East on Wednesday
of last week, Miss Lola, daughter
a Longmore, and Dr. J. J. O'Hara,
City, Minn. Rev. Joseph Gand-
burgh performed the ceremony. The
as supported by her sister. Miss
nd Samuel Fee preformed the cut-
man.

**children Cry for
ASTORIA.**

Opportunity.
e in a position to offer, to new
ers only, the Montreal Weekly Star
NAPANEE EXPRESS for the balance
for the small sum of 30 cents.
opy of a picture of the Duke of
of York, size 14x14 inches, will be
each person availing themselves of
. The picture alone is worth the
Send your subscription to THE
EXPRESS.

raph Concert.
W. Scott, representing the Edison
aph Co., was in town on Wednes-
favored the people with a free
at the Express Bookstore in the
and evening. The Pollard
Co. have taken the agency for this
for this district and will have a
of phonographs and records on
week. The phonograph used for
erts was pronounced the finest ever
ero.

our Fortune Told.
unusual feature, and at the same
exceedingly clever one, is the
Fortune Teller with Fitz &
's Newest, "A Breezy Time,"
pear at the Brisco Opera House
iday) evening. This mysterious
e will be on the main street for
immediately upon the arrival of
pany. Call on him and see what
he has in store for you. It will
nothing.

the snaps in Japanese
s at The People's Fair.

nuance of Service.
lace steamer North King, of the
ario and Bay of Quinte Stb. Co.,
ke two special excursions on
7, Sept. 21st and 28th, from Charl-
00 Islands, and will make weekly
ter these dates from Charlotte
the Bay of Quinte to Kingston on
5th and 12th; the last trip of the
rom Kingston Sunday, October

A BRISK FALL CAMPAIGN

New Fall Merchandise comes tumbling in every day. The crisp September weather gives warning of the approach of another season, with its myriad of wants. This people's store has never been so well equipped to satisfactorily serve you—a store full of the newest, brightest fall goods, priced on the most interesting basis you have known. All signs point to the briskest Fall selling we have yet experienced. Business is going ahead at a rapid rate—best evidence of the public's appreciation. Best indication that our prices are lowest—values best. Come in and visit the new arrivals.

FALL DRESS GOODS NEWNESS!

Our charming displays of new Fall Dress Goods and Silks are attracting wide-spread attention among careful, stylish dressers. From the looms of the world's best dress fabric centres come the most winsome and fashionable productions, which will be sure to win the warm appreciation of every discriminating buyer. This department is conducted on trade-winning principles, and our success is a matter of course. Correct styles, reliable fabrics, right prices; customers pleased. Let us show you the new Fall Dress Goods beauties.

SOME HINTS—Homespuns, in greys, blues, browns, fawns, at 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c. Cheviot Homespuns, 54 inch, in greys, woodbrown, blues, black, at 75c, 90c, \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. Venetians and Broadcloths, 54 inch, in browns, greens, castor, greys, black, at 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00. Cheviots, 54 inch, in browns, greys and black, at \$1.00. Priestley's and the "Crescent Brand" Black Goods in all the new weaves, 50c to \$2.00.

CHOOSE YOUR FURS NOW.

Cold weather will soon be with us, and why delay getting your Furs to the last minute? Why not choose them early, so you can have them when they are needed? We invite your inspection of our handsome lines of them. Carefully selected, well made fur wearables that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. And the prices will be sure to suit your purse.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department is ready for your inspection with spick-and-span new Fall and Winter stocks—larger assortments, handsomer styles and better values than we have ever shown characterizing the new display. Our Clothing comes from reputable manufacturers, and is not only made to look well, but every garment is built for satisfactory service. Considering everything—quality, make, fit, style and price—the Big Store is most emphatically clothing headquarters. Come and see for yourself.

The
Big Store, Lahey & Co.

nothing.

the snaps in Japanese is at The People's Fair.

tinuance of Service.

palace steamer North King, of the Ontario and Bay of Quinte St. Co., make two special excursions on ay, Sept. 21st and 28th, from Charl 1000 Islands, and will make weekly after these dates from Charlotte a the Bay of Quinte to Kingston on 5th and 12th; the last trip of the from Kingston Sunday, October Route between Charlotte, N. Y., rt Hope and Cobourg, Ont. the last this season, Saturday, Oct. 12.

oyal Visit.

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Montreal, Sept. 18th to 20th.
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Vinnipeg, Sept. 25th and 26th.
legina, Sept. 27.
gary, Sept. 27th to 28th.
ancouver, Sept. 29th to 30th.
ctoria, Oct. 1st to 2nd.
ancouver, Oct. 3rd.
ronto Oct. 10th to 12th.
agara, Oct. 13th to 14th.
ington, Oct. 15th, at 11 o'clock.
rockville, Oct. 15th.
herbrook, Oct. 16th.
t. John, N. B., Oct. 17th.
lifax, Oct. 19th.

Halifax for England Oct. 21st. It seen the entire visit to Canada will over month.

hatism is a Constitutional Disease pain and localized conditions are results of constitutional conditions. ed blood sends its evil influence to parts of the body, and to cure per- tly you must treat it constitutional- othing so completely dispels these from the system as Ferrozone. It new blood. It imparts vitality and enabling the system to throw off the that engender rheumatism. Fer- also fortifies the system against the effects of rheumatism, and cures, nly relieves as most medicines do. y A. W. Grange & Bro.

ary.

many friends of Artemus Hobart, a former resident of Napanee, gret to hear of his sudden death, by d fever, in Carman, Manitoba, on 10th. Deceased was a son of the Arthur B. McGinness, who died in 19. He was born on the old home- Richmond, and resided there until when he married Miss Martha nan and went to reside in Napanee. ril 1899 he moved to Carman, Mani- where he has since lived. His kind disposition won him many friends ad in Manitoba. His sudden death, prime of life, has cast a gloom over ole community and our sympathy it to his young wife and child left ers in a strange land, to mourn the a loving husband and father, and to reaved family here in Richmond, our his early and sudden death so ay from home and friends. Still we emember that:—

leep in Jesus, far from thee
thy kindred, thy friends may be
his is still a blessed sleep
rom which none ever wake to weep;
the shadows will be lifted,
at around us now are cast,
rejoicing we shall gather
ome at last, home at last."

t was very much in evidence early ursday morning.

yacht races for the America cup en postponed for a few days owing death of the late President Mc-

The first race takes place on

ay, Sept. 26th.

se Worrying Piles!—One applica- Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you t. Applied every night for three to ghts and a cure is effected in the tubercular cases of Blind, Bleeding, or Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment eczema and all itching and burning diseases. It acts like magic. 25

Sold by Detlor & Wallace.—15

style and price—the Big Store is most emphatically clothing headquarters. Come and see for yourself.

The Big Store, Lahéy & Co.

\$25.000 Our Grand \$25.000

Ornithological Contest.

Something entirely new and interesting. Read what you are to do. You may get 1,000 dollars. Our contest is to see who can make the largest list of names (or kinds) of birds from the following list of letters:

W D O O O C K Q U L I A P R T A R I D G E S P N I E L V E B R D I M W A D O H T L

We will recognise as a bird anything belonging to the feathered tribe, whether it be a Hen-Crow, Singer or any other kind. You can use any letter as many times as you like to make a name as it appears in the list of letters above; for instance Woodcock, Plover, Snow Bird, etc. To any persons who can make a list of 25 or more different names of birds, we will give absolutely FREE a beautiful Prize value 1,000 dollars, or less.

BIG PRIZES AWARDED DAILY.

When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this avt, and send to us with a Stamped Addressed envelope, stamp of your country will do, then if you are awarded the prize you can, if you desire to get the prize by becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*.

We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, & if our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions each day, a Konrad Saik Diamond and Baby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Gold Value. These Prizes will be forwarded yearly, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. The e is no element of lottery in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution later or early in the day. All you need is to mail this Advt, to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best, **you shall have the Gold Watch** or if second the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize.

There is a solute no opportunity for deception on our part, we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you've gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are satisfied you can send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will go by return of mail carriage paid.

To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains, and reputation, we

now exactly what we are doing, and if we can

legitimately gain a million subscribers by this

grand idea we know that this million of well

placed subscribers can be induced to become

The Woman's World to all friends,

thereby building up our circulation still further.

We are willing to spend 25,000 dols. in this con-

test in building up a big subscription list, and

when this money is spent we reserve the right

to publish a notification that the co-test has

been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too

late. The contest will continue unil January

1st, 1902.

We give a Bonus Prize of 250 dols. indepen-

dent of all others to the person who sends in

the last gotten up in the best and handsomest

manner. Our Committee will decide and award

prizes daily, but the special 250 dols. prize will

be awarded in March 1902. Any bird's name

found in the dictionaries accepted.

Who We Are

The "Woman's World" is a thoroughly

reliable concern, we are known to do exactly

as we advertise. As to our reliability we refer

to any Advertising Agent or business man of

London or New York.

Name

Street

Town, County

N.B.—Be careful and prepay your letter 5c. as we receive underpaid letters. Address:—

The "Woman's World," Brentford, London, W. England.

A large number of pot plants and flowers for sale very cheap at Lloyd's Green House, Piety Hill.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
1 Sept. 16th, 1901.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor Carscallen in the chair. Councillors present, Leonard, Symington, Carson, Williams.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from J. H. Bright, of the Northern Electric and Manufacturers Co., Montreal. It was a reply to a letter from Coun. Leonard asking information re care of fire alarm system. Mr. Bright stated that with the instructions he would furnish the council, any man of ordinary intelligence could take care of the said system, and that it did not require a skilled mechanic. Laid on the table.

A petition from Messrs J. P. Vrooman, R. Mill, Amos Kimmerly and M. E. Fraser asking for a granolithic walk in front of their property along the east side of Richard street, under the usual conditions, was referred to the Street committee to report.

The Fire Water and Light committee reported recommending the payment of the account of the Napanee Water and Electric Light Company, \$330.15. Adopted.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee reported recommending the payment of the accounts of Detlor & Wallace, \$4.50, medicine for poor, and \$81.50, material for fire alarm batteries. Adopted.

Coun. Madole entered.

Coun. Leonard presented the Street Watering by-law, which after the usual procedure was passed.

Coun. Madole presented a pay sheet amounting to \$61.60 for work on granolithic walks. Adopted.

Coun. Madole informed the council that the total cost of the granolithic walk along the street in front of the West Ward School was \$171.34. The walk was 358 ft. long and 5 feet wide.

Coun. Symington moved, seconded by Coun. Leonard, that granolithic crossing be placed across the street from Lapum's corner to Lockwood's corner, also across John street one block north of the crossing now being put in opposite Dr. Cowan's. Carried.

The Street committee were given power to act in the matter respecting the loss of a horse by Mr. John C. Huffman.

Messrs F. E. Vanlulen and C. A. Graham were before the council complaining of the wretched and unsanitary state of the road on Mill street, at the foot of John street, and asking what action the council proposed taking. The council acknowledged the "corn" and decided to visit the locality on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in a body and see what could be done. The Street committee were also given full power to act in the matter.

On motion of Couns. Leonard and Carson, the Mayor was instructed to notify the Bell Telephone Co. of the acceptance, by the council, of the Fire Alarm System, as placed in position according to contract.

An account of \$1,080 from the Bell Telephone Co. for Fire Alarm System was referred to the Fire Water and Light committee to report at next session.

The Fire Water and Light Committee were instructed to enquire into the different applications re taking care of Fire Alarm System and report to council at next session.

Coun. Leonard informed the council that he had instructed the solicitor to write the Waterworks managers informing them of the renewal of the contract for one year.

Moved by Coun. Symington, seconded

NEW FALL GOODS

FIT AND STYLE is what we get out of the NEW FALL GOODS we are now showing. You never had the choice of so GREAT a VARIETY of

Suitings, Overcoatings, and Trowserings

You'll have no trouble in getting suited. The trouble may be to decide what suits you the best of so many.

Trowsers from \$3.00 up.

Suits from \$12.00 up.

Overcoats from \$12.00 up.

Call and examine our stock and learn our prices.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,

Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

by Conn. Madole, that this council offers the Standard Electric Light Company \$5,000 for their entire electric light plant and stock, subject to the law governing the purchase of such plants. Carried.

Wesley Huff was again before the council asking permission to have a key of the lock-up. The matter had been referred to the Police committee but they were not ready to report and asked for further time, which was granted.

An account from the Dominion Rock Drill Foundry Co., \$1.80, tools for pavements, was ordered paid.

The treasurer was granted vouchers for \$12.50.

Council adjourned.

Close's Mills grind Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Would like those from a distance in by noon. Jas. A. Close.

Of course this is the season when the weather prophet gets in his work about the severity, or otherwise, of the coming winter. They predict that the large crop of beech-nuts this season is an infallible indication of a hard winter, and that an exceptionally cold season will prevail. These are hard lines to ponder upon, particularly with the present price of coal.

A BIG HANDICAP.

A man with a lame back does not feel much like working and you cannot blame him. Jeremiah Redden, carpenter, No. 7 Cowdy St., Kingston, Ont., suffered with rheumatism in his back (lumbago) for two years. Five bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure completely cured him. This great blood purifier is put up in bottles containing ten days treatment. Price 50 cents at all drug stores or Dr. Hall Medicine Co., Kingston.